The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4081. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

The Complete Rout of the Enemy.

The Rebel Army Scattered in Confusion.

THE TROPHIES OF VICTORY

Ten Battle Flags and Forty-three Guns.

Three Hundred Wagons Captured and Destroyed.

[OFFICIAL.]

War Department,
Washington, Saturday, Oct. 22, 1864.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Sheridan:

Cedar Creek, Va.,
Friday, Oct. 21, 1864—4 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th, without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the rout was complete. About two thousand of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left.

Fourteen miles on the line of retreat the road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels and other débris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than three hundred wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture in early morning of from 800 to 1,000 men.

I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Emory, six from Wright. From all that I can learn, I think that Early's reinforcements were not less than 16,000 men.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Martinsburgh of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners. Gen. Custer arrived this afternoon at Washington, with ten rebel battle-flags displayed from the railroad engines.

E. M. STANTON.

GEN. BUTLER AND GEN. LEE.

The Rebels Yield to Retaliatory Measures—Our Prisoners Withdrawn from Work upon the Fortifications—The Rebels Relieved from Work on the Dutch Gap Canal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Dispatches from the front inform us that Gen. Butler has carried his point, and that the rebel authorities have dispensed with the services of the colored United States soldiers who were put at hard labor in their trenches. General Butler, it will be remembered, put an equal number of rebel prisoners at work in the Dutch Gap Canal.

Yesterday, Gen. Lee officially notified Gen. Butler that these negro soldiers had been taken from the works and sent back to Richmond to be treated properly as prisoners of war. Gen. Butler at once relieved the rebel prisoners from further labor upon the canal, by the following official order, which was read to them from his headquarters:

Headquarters Department of Virginia and N. C.,
Army of the James, in the Field,
Oct. 20, 1864.

General Orders No. 134.—It having been officially certified by Gen. Lee, commanding the Confederate forces, that the prisoners of war of this army, put to work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer, have been withdrawn, to be treated as prisoners of war, it is ordered that the prisoners of war of the Confederate forces set at work in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, shall be at once withdrawn, and sent to Point Lookout, to be held and treated hereafter as prisoners of war.

Numbers of these prisoners having certified in writing to the Commanding-General their desire to take the oath of allegiance, because of the inhumanity of the treatment of the Confederate authorities toward them, which application was declined lest it should be said that these prisoners took the oath of allegiance to the United States under duress, it is now ordered that so many of them as choose, after this order is read to them, be permitted to take the oath of allegiance and be sent North to be there found employment by the Government, as other prisoners of war have been who have returned to their loyalty to the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER.
Official: Ed. W. Smith, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Upon the conclusion of the reading one-fourth of the prisoners stepped forward and availed themselves of the provisions of the last clause.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Reconnoissance of the Obstructions Below Mobile.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 15.

A daring reconnoissance took place at Mobile on the 10th. The dispatch-boat *Laura*, having on board several army officers, including Granger's Adjutant-General, proceeded through the obstructions in the channel and torpedoes to within three miles of Mobile, and steamed about in daylight. Not the least hostile demonstration was made by the rebels. On the 8th a gunboat was reconnoitering on the bank of Mobile Bay, opposite Navy Cove, when a battery of flying artillery suddenly opened fire. Three shots were planted fairly in the gunboat, but not much damage was done, and the rebels left before a response could be given. A heavy storm prevailed on the 8th, 9th and 10th in the Bay. A fishing party composed of officers of the Seventh Michigan were caught out in it, and the boat stranded on Sand Island. They could not get off for three days, owing to the storm continuing. Their sole subsistence were fish they drove upon the sand in the small inlet and caught with their hands. They were rescued by boats from the transport *Clinton*, all in an exhausted state. Two brigs which had been discharging coal were driven hard ashore, and one will be probably lost, and the *St. Mary* was driven ashore but got off without damage. Gen. Granger has gone to Pensacola. Gen. Asboth has returned from his expedition to Marianna to Pensacola, wounded in three places. He succeeded in capturing and destroying great quantities of rebel stores. Gen. Baily, commanding Fort Morgan, is here. Scurvy has almost disappeared among our forces at Mobile. The onions, &c., of the Sanitary Commission are to be thanked for this. Brig.-Gen. John Newton and staff arrived on the *W. R. Arthur* from Cairo last night. He proceeds to Key West, having been appointed successor of Gen. Woodbury (deceased) in command of the District of West Florida.

The gunboat *Lafayette* was fired upon near Morganzia with musketry a few days ago, but no one was hurt.

Admiral Farragut, it is rumored in the fleet, is to go to Wilmington or Charleston.

A rumor was received yesterday, through rebel sources, that Petersburgh was evacuated, and a severe battle in progress for the possession of Richmond.

Rebel stock is at a heavy discount. No business at all is doing here, owing to extremely severe regulations of Gen. Canby. Boats cannot even land at Government plantations on the river to take on sugar, cotton, or produce of any kind. If there is not a change our merchants will be ruined.

The State Legislature has got well to work, but nothing of special importance has been communicated.

The *Champion*, from New-York, is considerably overdue at this port.

Nothing later from Mexico confirmatory of the capture of Matamoras by the French.

From New-Orleans.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

We have New-Orleans papers of the 14th inst.

Matamoras dates of the 16th ultimo report that the city is in the hands of the Imperialists under M. Jias, it having surrendered unconditionally.

The Mexican schooner *Julia* was lost in the Gulf about the 26th ult.

Business at New-Orleans had come to a stop, and will not be resumed until the "Trade Regulations" are removed.

THE ST. ALBAN'S RAID.

Capture of Twelve of the Brigands—Counsel Retained for Them—Important Letter from one of the Party—He Claims British Protection.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Twelve of the St. Alban's, Vt., raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, has disclosed the entire plot. He states that the raid was conducted by a Captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose.

There were twenty-three persons concerned, and the amount stolen from the banks was $223,000.

The Governor of Vermont has commissioned able counsel, who will take out the necessary extradition papers for those captured and forward them to St. Johns.

LATER.

The following is from the last edition of the *Evening Telegraph*, published at St. Alban's:

Fears are entertained from the sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Alban's raiders that attempts will be made to rescue them.

Capt. Desrivier's troop of volunteer cavalry has been called out, and are now on duty guarding the jail.

Hon. J. J. Abbott has been retained, with Mr. R. Laflamme, for the accused, and we understand that the retainers have engaged Hon. J. H. Cameron as consulting counsel.

Mr. Devlin has been retained by the Federal authorities.

We have just received the following letter from Lieut. Bennett Young, commanding the party of raiders on St. Alban's:

Frelighsburgh, C. E., Saturday, Oct. 21.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

Through the columns of your journal, I wish to make some statements to the people of Canada, regarding the recent operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the town and surrounding villages, in retaliation for the recent outrages committed in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States.

I am a commissioned officer of the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and have violated no laws of Canada.

I do not wish my name coupled with the epithets now applied without a knowledge on the part of the people of Canada as to who we are and what caused our action.

I wish, also, to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken.

I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands and violently searched. My pocket-book was taken from me, and I was started toward the United States. I reached out my hands and caught the reins of my horse, when three pistols were leveled at my head with threats to shoot the d—n scoundrel dead, if he moved.

Some Canadian citizens then spoke up and the Americans, seeing the bailiff, started with me toward him, two of them holding arms in their hands.

These statements can be proved by Canadian citizens.

The Americans came into this place and even beyond it, brandishing guns and threatening to kill some of us, even after we were in the hands of the English authorities.

Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that the people of Canada are not in the midst of war, and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his infamy.

I am not afraid to go before the courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied that the citizens of Vermont, and not my party, will be found to be the violaters of Canadian and English law.

Some one, I hope, will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and award to those American citizens doing armed duty in Canada the just merit of their transgression.

Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain, yours respectfully, BENNETT H. YOUNG,
First Lieutenant Provisional Army
Confederate States of America.

THE WAR IN VERMONT.

Additional Particulars of the Rebel Raid—Barbarities Perpetrated by the Robbers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Montpelier, Vt., Thursday, Oct. 20.

I closed my letter to the Times last evening while the excitement here in regard to the rebel raid into Northern Vermont was but little past its highest point. A company composed of the citizens of Montpelier, and members of the Legislature, had marched to the railroad depot, and were about to take the cars, but the order for their departure had been countermanded on the reception of additional intelligence. The fair inference for the first hour after receiving the first dispatch was, that the raiders were in sufficient force to take possession of the telegraph office, and cut off all communication. It is now affirmed, and published by the newspaper press of Burlington, that the break in the reception of intelligence was occasioned by the skedaddling of the operator at St. Alban's. Improbable as this story now appears, I know of no other explanation that has been offered. By 8 o'clock, dispatches had been received here which did much to relieve the general anxiety. Precautionary measures were, however, taken lest the outrage at St. Alban's should prove to be a part only of a widely-concerted plan, parts of which were yet to be carried into excution. A night patrol was organized, and all the approaches to the Capitol were carefully guarded. Last evening and this morning only members of the Legislature and State officers, and others officially connected with State business or with the military organization, were admitted to the State-House or grounds around it. Later in the day the guard was removed. Trains of cars arrived from St. Alban's, and groups of citizens gathered around to hear from the lips of those who saw the raid or robbery, a recital of the circumstances. The main points of the narrative I gained from conversation with the Railroad Commissioner of this State, who came from St. Alban's a few hours ago. Lest the Times should have no correspondent at St. Alban's, I will briefly state facts, some of which may be in addition to the statements you may have received by telegraph or otherwise.

It was about half-past three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, when the affair at St. Alban's began. A group of citizens were standing upon the steps of the American Hotel of that place. Teams were fastened all along the sides of the streets, while their owners were in the stores and shops trading. It was a few minutes before the close of banking hours. Suddenly the group of citizens upon the steps of the hotel, were accosted by half a dozen ruffians, armed with revolvers. No one noticed from what point these ruffians came. They seemed to have met by agreement, and were on hand when first seen. They ordered the group of citizens to remain as they were, on pain of instant death. Several pistol-shots were fired as a means of intimidation. While this was going on, another party of ruffians was observed stripping the harnesses from the horses at the sides of the street, and preparing them for horseback riding Another party guarded the street, and allowed no one to pass. Still another party entered the banks, arrested the bank officers in charge, and robbed the safes and vaults. A gentleman entered one of the banks to deposit $600 just at this time. One of the ruffians gave him a seat, and informed the gentleman that he would wait upon him, and did so, relieving him of the $600, notwithstanding his expostulations. Having taken the money from the banks, the ruffians could not content themselves without a joke. They accordingly led out one of the tellers to a place where he could be observed, and compelled him to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government. In the course of the above proceedings, two citizens of St. Alban's were wounded by pistol-shots, one of them supposed to be mortally wounded. The party now said to consist of twenty-one or twenty-two individuals, then mounted the horses prepared for them and started northward. In about thirty minutes after their departure, Capt. Conger, with forty mounted men, started in pursuit. They overtook a portion of the party just after they had crossed the Canada line, and, at last accounts, eight of the men and nine of the horses had been captured.

It was ascertained upon examination, that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars had been taken from the three banks robbed.

The robbers passed through the village of Sheldon, and it is supposed would have robbed a bank there, but for the fact that they were closely pursued by Capt. Conger, and the additional fact, that word had been sent to Sheldon from St. Alban's, by express courier, taking a cross-road and getting in advance of the robbers.

The excitement at Burlington, last evening and last night, was, I learn, very great. A steamboat raid on Lake Champlain was feared, and, it may not be too much to say, expected.

The business of legislation is now resuming its wonted tone and interest here, and the excitement is dying away; yet a careful guard will be kept, and a company of minute-men will be on the alert for an indefinite period in the future.

I learn that Judge Aldis, of the Supreme Court of Vermont, started for Montreal immediately upon the perpetration of the robbery. It was supposed he went to consult with the Canadian authorities.

As I am closing my letter I learn that Canadian authorities (I know not who) are here consulting with Gov. Smith.

PILOT.

Rumored Raid into Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 22.

It is again rumored that parties in Canada intend making a raid on this city.

It is understood that the news has been officially received here.

VHE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Movements of Gen. Price—Heavy Fighting on the Little Blue.

Leavenworth, Kan., Friday, Oct. 21.

Gen. Blunt has been stubbornly resisting the advance of Gen. Price all day.

Blunt is falling back slowly, contesting every rod of ground as he retires.

The force of Price is estimated at 28,000 men.

Gen. Curtis is concentrating his forces on the Little Blue River.

Gov. Carney has telegraphed that the danger is very great, and to send every available man to the front.

Troops are going forward rapidly.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Heavy fighting has been going on all this afternoon.

The rebels attempted to pass around and envelope our left.

During this operation Gen. Curtis dealt them a heavy blow.

The rebel loss is heavy, certainly heavier than ours.

Among the rebel killed to-day is the notorious Todd, of Missouri.

LATER.

No details of to-day's battle have been received.

Gen. Pleasonton is pressing the enemy severely from the east.

Price's Movements—Gen. Rosecrans' Difficulties—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

It would seem humiliating to those who do not know all that may be known, to think that Price entered Missouri and has been through its southern and central districts without receiving any other check or hindrance than that he met with in Arcadia Valley; but those who are inclined to censure the military for not overhauling, capturing or punishing him, should stop and reflect upon the situation of affairs in the department before giving utterance to opinions unfavorable to our Commanders, or denouncing them wholesale, as is usual when immediate results of a successful character are not brought about. It must be remembered that the people failed to organize under Order No. 107. which called upon all loyal citizens to rally for home and State defence. Had they done so, a sufficient army would have been on the field to have held Price in check long ago, and thus enabled the veteran troops, now pursuing him, to have been thrown against his flanks instead of following in his rear as they are now doing, with the great disadvantage of operating against cavalry with infantry. Price has 15,000 mounted men, and he is flanked by a small army of guerrillas who scout, spy and perform every service for him that he requires. He has 300 wagons of ammunition. He is now in the richest part of the State feeding and plundering, and we are in obscurity here as to what our troops are doing against him. We know, however, that Kansas is in arms, that Curtis' advance is at Independence, and that Price cannot enter Kansas, if such is his intention.

After the repulse of Price at Jefferson City, he struck for Booneville and has held it ever since. A part of his force, however, he has sent southwestwardly with plunder, it is supposed, and with the balance he is manœuvering to cover the former operation. He is taking, in a word, the old route of Shelby through Warrensburgh, and, except we hear in a very few days of his being overtaken by our main force, he will escape, carrying with him a vast amount of plunder, to say nothing of the éclat of his raid.

Much fault is just now found with Major-Gen. Rosecrans, because Price was allowed to enter the State at all, or because he has not been captured. It is true, the situation is quite obscure at this time, but a few days must develope the true condition, and show what has been done and what remains to be done, to defeat Price.

Major-Gen. Rosecrans has had great difficulties to labor under in this department, from the very outset. He found it rotten with treason and incipient rebellion; a powerful secret organization, having for its ultimate purpose the overthrow of the Government, doing all in its secret way to demoralize the public mind, and shake confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain itself. He had hardly assumed the duties of his position, and made himself acquainted with the outline of the field before him, when all the troops in the State were called away to swell the army penetrating Georgia. The militia was rotten to the core, and, to add to the perplexities of the situation, the department was merged into that of the Gulf, and Major-Gen. Rosecrans obliged to report to Gen. Canby, at New-Orleans.

The difficulty of maintaining law and order in the State will be fully appreciated, when the fact is stated that there were not troops enough in the entire department to stop the depredations of guerrillas, and before all could be raised, Price was here, at the head of 15,000 men.

I am reluctant to believe that the efforts already made to capture or scatter his army will fail. The plans for the campaign have been laid with consummate skill, as events will show; but all must fail if our cavalry force is not increased four-fold. This want has been felt from the first, and all that could be done to meet it Gen. Rosecrans did. The plan will fail if Price is permitted to leave the State and carry off all the rich plunder he already carries with him; but it is simply due our military to say that their movements thus far have undoubtedly saved St. Louis and Jefferson City.

ABOUT THE ELECTION.

The order respecting the coming election is timely, and will prove effective. Loyal men are encouraged to take the ballot-box under their own supervision, and if they fail to do so, they can only have themselves to blame. The order simply assures the civil authorities that they shall be protected and maintained in the enforcement of the laws of the State, and says that rebels will not be permitted to vote. Price takes an interest in the Fall election, and has made public speeches in which he alluded to the necessity of the people helping themselves by carrying the election for McClellan. That is, he regarded that as one of the contingencies. I saw a private letter to-day from Marmaduke, written in Arkansas before he left the State on his present campaign in Missouri, in which he wrote a friend that he was perfectly confident of success here, and that "we will surely elect our Governor." This shows that the raid of Price has for its object political more than military results.

THE NEW PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL.

The death of Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth United States Infantry, which took place on Friday last, made his first assistant, Col. Joseph Darr, Jr., Provost-Marshal-General. Col. Darr, however, is announced as Acting Provost-Marshal-General, by Major-Gen. Rosecrans, for he holds no commission in the army, having resigned his Colonelcy in Western Virginia when he was appointed Provost-Marshal-General, the first in the war. He served with ability and efficiency, and rendered incalculable service to the country. Col. Darr is a resident of Cincinnati and a Democrat, but of the same stripe as Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Rosecrans and others. For several weeks past he has conducted the affairs of his office almost exclusively, owing to the illness and total prostration of Col. Sanderson, and there is little doubt but he will ably fill the place of that valuable and lamented officer. Col. Sanderson sacrificed his health and life in the discherge of his duty, and has left a record behind him, in this State alone, which is sufficient of itself to entitle him to the lasting honor forever due a patriot.

B.

THE ROANOKE.

The Particulars of the Capture and Burning of the Steamer.

Halifax, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The following is a statement of the capture of the steamship *Roanoke*, bound from Havana to New-York, by Braine and his associates, as gleaned by Capt. Peiper, of the brigantine *Mathilde*, from Capt. Drew.

The *Roanoke* left Havana for New-York, on her regular day, and proceeded on her course until evening, in the usual manner, without anything remarkable occurring.

Capt. Drew retired to his cabin about 10 o'clock P. M. At that time a number of passengers were assembled aft, singing.

Suddenly, several men, armed with revolvers, entered his cabin, and in a moment he found himself hand cuffed.

Others of the party, meanwhile, adopted similar measures in other parts of the ship, and in a few minutes she was completely in possession of the captors.

Only two shots were fired. One took effect on the carpenter of the *Roanoke*, who, offering resistance, was shot dead.

The captors having gained possession, at once shaped the course of the vessel for Bermuda. On arriving off the island, they did not attempt to enter the harbor, but waited for a passing vessel, by which they could get rid of the crew and passengers. There were fifty of the former and thirty of the latter—mostly Spanish.

The *Roanoke* had but little freight, but she had forty to fifty thousand dollars, partly in specie and partly in paper, on board. She also had but very little coal on board when the transfer took place.

After the *Mathilde* reached Bermuda with her passengers, a party from the *Roanoke* arrived there in boats, the latter vessel having been set on fire and burned.

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS.

The Militia Called Out—Dick Taylor Near with a Large Rebel Force—Forrest Reported at Bolivar.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th inst. says:

"The excitement has sprung out here anew, and the militia are again called out, in consequence of a large rebel force, under Dick Taylor, being near the city with the avowed intention of taking it.

Forrest is reported to have passed up to Bolivar with a strong force."

Cairo, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Memphis dates of the 20th state that quiet has been restored in that city.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Sinking of the Steamer Dime—The Case of The United States vs. The Adams Express and American Express Companies.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Oct. 21.

The steamer *Dime*, W. H. Caffery, master, laden with private freight from Louisville to Nashville, was sunk on the Falls this morning. The boat is a total loss. Most of the freight will be saved.

Papers were filed in the United States District Court against the Adams and American Express Companies for a failure to stamp papers issued by them. The damages claimed against the former company are $156,000, and against the latter $20,600.

Capt. McNair's guerrillas captured the steamer *Cottage*, Capt. Dickens, at Harpeth Shoals, on the 18th inst.

From Little Rock, Ark.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

Advices from Little Rock, Ark., to the 15th instant, represent that all is quiet.

Gen. Steele has a strong force under his command.

Scouting parties have had several skirmishes with the rebels south of Little Rock.

Quite a number of the enemy have been killed and wounded and several captured.

Some horses, mules, and wagons, have been taken by the rebels.

The steamer *Emma* was sunk above St. Charles, on the White River.

Death of Col. Lowell.

Boston, Friday, Oct. 21.

Col. Lowell, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek.

THE TENNESSEE TEST OATH.

President Lincoln's Reply to the Tennesseans.

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

Messrs. Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson, James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. Blizzard, Henry Cooper, Bailie Peyton, John Lellyett, Emerson Etheridge and John D. Perryman.

Gentlemen: On the 15th day of this month, as I remember, a printed paper manuscript, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper, purporting to be extracts from the Code of Tennessee, were laid before me.

The protest, proclamation and extracts are respectively as follows:

[The protest is here recited, and also the proclamation of Gov. Johnson, dated Sept. 30, to which it refers, together with a list of the counties in East, Middle and West Tennessee; also extracts from the code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice-President, qualifications of voters for members of the General Assembly, and places of holding elections and officers of popular elections.

The President then says:

At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them, nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way only one day previously.

Up to the present moment, nothing whatever upon the subject has passed between Gov. Johnson, or any one else connected with the proclamation, and myself.

Since receiving the papers, as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do, in the midst of so many pressing public duties.

My conclusion is, that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan, as the convention and Gov. Johnson have initiated it, or to modify it as you demand.

By the Constitution and laws the President is charged with no duty in the Presidential election in any State. Nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter.

The movement set on foot by the convention and Gov. Johnson does not, as seems to be assumed by you, amanate from the national Executive.

In no proper sense can it be considered other than as an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee,

I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one.

Gov. Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has the right to favor any political plan he chooses, and as military Governor, it is his duty to keep the peace among and for the loyal people of the State.

I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more—but you object to the plan.

Leaving it alone will be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it.

Do as you please on our own account peaceably and loyally, and Gov. Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as in his power.

I presume that the conducting of a Presidential election in Tennessee, in strict accordance with the old code of the State, is not now a possibility.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that if any election shall be held, and any votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice-President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the Executive Department, but exclusively to another department of the Government, to determine whether they are entitled to be counted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Except it be to give protection against violence, I decline to interfere in any way with any Presidential election.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Friday, Oct. 21.

No engagement has yet taken place between the armies in Northern Georgia.

Gen. Hood is reported moving rapidly down the Broometown Valley to Jacksonville and Talledega, where he will strike the railroad to Montgomery.

Gen. Sherman's army is stripped of every pound of superfluous baggage, and is in hot pursuit.

The rebel army, however, has so much the start, and it flies so fearfully, that its capture is not assured.

A train came up to Tilton from Atlanta to-day, and the wires are working through to Atlanta.

A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth yesterday, but were driven off by the train-guard.

Otherwise, all is quiet along the Atlanta road.

The Rebels enter Mayfield, Kentucky.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 22.

The rebels entered Mayfield, Ky., on Wednesday, burned the Court-House and committed many other depredations.

Maj.-Gen. Dana, Etc.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 22.

Maj.-Gen. Dana has assumed command of the Sixteenth Army Corp. His district includes West Tennessee and Vicksburgh. His headquarters are at Vicksburgh.

Lieut.-Col. Harris has been relieved of duty as Acting Mayor of Memphis, and ordered to report at Vicksburgh. Capt. Richards, of the Twenty-second Ohio, has been appointed in his stead.

THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT.

The Victory above Strasburgh—Guerrillas

From Our Own Correspondent.

Middle Military Department,
Monday, Oct. 12, 1864.

Since the attack upon our rear while falling back from Harrisonsburgh to Strasburgh, there has been no regular fighting. The enemy's cavalry followed our rear closely, and fell into a trap, losing several hundred prisoners and artillery—the exact number of each you will have received official notice probably long before this reaches you. Bushwhackers and some small regular organizations belonging to the rebel army are constantly hovering about our flanks and rear. Yesterday Lieut.-Col. Towle, Chief Quartermaster of this army, was shot through the head and mortally wounded near Middletown. He was formerly Chief Quartermaster of the Sixth Corps. Dr. Oehnslaugher, Medical Inspector of the Army, was shot through the lungs at the same time His wound is probably mortal. Two troopers were killed, five wounded, and some sixteen or eighteen more were captured at the same time, together with a mail—the advance of a supply train which was strongly guarded by infantry. Some eight or ten men of the Sixth Corps were bushwhacked yesterday and the day before while out foraging. Several of the men were seriously wounded. F. Dickson and G. Reed, of the Fifth New-York Cavalry, were brutally murdered a few days ago on the Back Road, near North Mountain. Both had their throats cut. Quite a number of our men have been brutally murdered recently by the enemy. From Staunton to this point everything that can possibly be used for supplying an army has been destroyed. Hundreds of the citizens have taken the oath of allegiance, and are on their way to the North.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

GEN. BLUNT ON THE WAR PATH.

Fight With the Indians on the Pawnee Fork.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE SAVAGES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Fort Riley, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

Your correspondent returned two days since from a fatiguing expedition after the hostile Indians, in which Maj.-Gen. Blunt, with a small command, encountered and defeated a large body of the savages, and by his opportune movements, undoubtedly, prevented a scene of butchery on the Santa Fé road, and settlements contiguous thereto, similar to those lately enacted on the Platte Overland and Denver road.

As I wrote in my last, Gen. Blunt left this post, Sept. 11, for a tour of inspection, with a small force consisting of about 250 Third Wisconsin Cavalry, and two 12-pound mountain howitzers. It was the General's intention to visit the various posts in this district, and at the same time organize a movement against the Indians, if any definite information could be obtained of their whereabouts. For the three weeks prior to this move, an ominous silence and ignorance prevailed in regard to the Indians. Another reason operated upon Gen. Blunt for starting as he did: Maj.-Gen. Curtis was at Fort Kearny, Nebraska, and organizing a force there, was about to move across the country toward the Smoky Hill River. If he met Indians, Gen. Blunt deemed it likely he would also be in time to strike their rear or flank as they retreated.

At Fort Larned, the command was reinforced by two squadrons of the First Cavalry Colorado Volunteers, under Major Scott J. Anthony and Capt. Hardee. Capt. R. J. Hinton, Aid-de-Camp, was the only staff officer with the expedition. Capt. Theo. Conkey, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded detachment, First Lieut. G. W. De Sano, Seventeenth Kansas Infantry, was acting Adjutant, and Lieut. Eddington, Ninth Battery Wisconsin Volunteers, had charge of howitzer section. It was determined at Larned, to move by what is known as the "Dry Cut-off" of the Santa Fé road, to the Arkansas River, near Mackey's old fort, and cross the river there to explore the valley of the Cimaroon River and of Crooked Creek, known to be a great haunt of the Kiowas and Camanches. The other hostile tribes, Cheyennes, Arappahoes, and a small band of Apaches and Sioux, roam upon the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers. But all, of the tribes frequent each other's country in common when necessity or pleasure induce the desire. It was supposed that they had gone that way to get out of pursuit.

As the Arkansas River dispatches were received from Gen. Curtis announcing his arrival at Fort Riley, from Fort Kearny, after a thorough scout of the Republican, Solomon and Saline country, without discovery of Indians or of recent trails. The Santa Fé mail also brought news from Fort Lyon that Major Wynkoop, First Colorado Cavalry, commanding there, had received information from some Cheyennes, pretending to be friendly, that a large body of that tribe, Arappahoes and Sioux, were encamped at Bunch Timbers, head waters of Smoky Hill, and that they had with them seven white prisoners.

Major Wynkoop, having been lately reinforced by a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and a company of infantry, New Mexican Volunteers sent by Gen. Carleton, determined to proceed to that point and endeavor to release the prisoners He took 140 men and two howitzers. He reports that on arrival there he found the Cheyennes and Arappahoes in force; that he therefore made or listened to overtures of peace, and agreed, on condition of their releasing the prisoners, to take such Chiefs as should be selected to Denver and endeavor to procure favorable terms of amity, Gov. Evans being their Superintendent. It was ten days before the prisoners were released. They consisted of Miss Laura Roper, 16 years, captured from a farm near the Little Blue, Kansas; a little girl named Ewbank, a family of which it was supposed all, except the mother, fortunately absent, were murdered. Eight of them were. Two boys were also restored. The other three were in the Sioux camp, some distance to the north and not under control of the Cheyennes. They promised to obtain their release, however.

Major Wynkoop returned to Fort Lyon with a number of Chiefs, and proceeded to Denver. There it is to be presumed that Governor Evans (commonly called by the Colorado soldiery "Grandmother Evans) will patch up a peace, whereby the red devils will be fed this Winter, well clothed, and kept in condition for fresh atrocities in the Spring. It's all right, I presume, so long as some of the rascally traders and contractors, who more than any others are the cause of the outbreak, obtain a fat job, pocket a cool hundred thousand or two to divide among the Indian Bureau officials, and then take their rascally scalps out of harm's way.

Gen. Blunt, on learning of this action of Wynkoop's, determined to move in the direction of the head waters of the Smoky Hill, with the view of showing the savages what his ideas of peace were. He believes in making war earnestly. Old Harney's saying, that "nits make lice," as applied to Indians, is, of course, emphatic and true.

The expedition moved from the Arkansas River north on the 23d ult. After leaving Larned, we traveled with ten days' rations of hard bread and half rations of bacon, depending upon game, buffalo, &c. for the balance of subsistence. No corn was transported. On the 23d we marched thirty miles and bivouaced without fire. Just at sundown two Indians were seen leading ponies. Pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped. Two ponies were captured. At noon the pickets took a a half-breed Mexican Apache prisoner. He was the most wretched-looking specimen of a starveling that I ever looked upon. His story, as told in Spanish to one of our Delawares, was that he had been robbed by the Texan Camanches, and got separated from his band of Apaches, and had been for eight days hunting them. He had seen our trail and folowed upon it. He was detained a prisoner by the General's order. That night the guard reported that he was endeavoring to leave camp, being observed, and not stopping at the command, was shot. It is believed by our Delaware scouts that he was sent in as a spy, and being so wretched-looking it was expected our compassion would be excited.

At 3 o'clock A. M., on the 24th, march was resumed. At sunrise, the command reached the main Pawnee Fork, about sixty miles northwest of Fort Larned. Halting for breakfast, the men had just unsaddled, when information was received of the discovery of an Indian lodge at a short distance. The guard was ordered out, but before they reached the camp the the Indians had become alarmed, and were moving off. Eight warriors were in the lodge. Our men pursued furiously, but the Indians were well mounted, and fled in hot haste. The savages fled up the stream, our men following for several miles. At last they crossed, and were reinforced by a large body of warriors, who came from a camp, as we afterward found, about four miles from the point where the command stopped for breakfast. Our men, or at least those who were best mounted, found themselves in a position of great danger. Only about 15 were still on the Indians' front. Lieut. DE SANO, officer of the day, was severely injured by a fall from his horse in the chase. Capt. HINTON took command, and sent back messengers to Major ANTHONY, who, with a portion of the Colorado Cavalry, had moved out on the sound of our first firing. Major ANTHONY crossed the creek, and joined the small force on the north side. To the west, the prairie was covered by Indians, and it was evident that we had stumbled on a large encampment. Our eager pursuit had led a small party at least seven miles. The position was one of danger and excitement. The Indian warriors were constantly reinforced, until there appeared in our front from four to five hundred warriors. All were splendidly mounted and armed, apparently with rifles and revolvers. Capt. FALLLEAF, Delaware scout, who who had joined the chase with a few of his men, declared them to be Cheyennes and Arappahoes, in full force. BASCOM, the interpreter, was badly wounded in the pursuit. He shot two Indians in the *mêlée*.

When Maj. ANTHONY came up, the warriors were pressing Capt. HINTON and his small force closely. Several volleys were fired, and the Indians gave us a wider berth. Being at some distance from the main command, it was determined to fall back that way, both for the purpose of joining it, and of drawing the Indians into a fight. They are the best of warriors, pursuing a retreating enemy. As soon as we formed, and about-faced to return, we had a lively and most exciting exhibition of their peculiar tactics. Yelling, they circled nearly around us, at a distance of from fifty to two hundred yards, each warrior riding at the top of his pony's speed, circling to the left always, firing, and falling back to reload. The circle immediately near to us had about two hundred warriors in it, and about three hundred more reinforced them as need might be, while from the west, hundreds of others, mounted, or on foot, could be seen either hastening to the fight, or looking on as spectators. Our force consisted of about sixty men. We occupied the outer, falling back slowly, the rear or front platoon, as the need might be, facing about, or right or left, and by well directed volleys, checking the yelling devils' furious ride and attack. Many of them must have been killed and wounded, as we could see them fall, be put on ponies again, and carried to the rear. The scene was exciting beyond description. The writer has seen battles and skirmishes innumerable, participating in some, bushwhackers and regular forces, but of all the wild and furious scenes in warfare, he has yet witnessed, that of this Indian fight was the most furious and exciting. The wild uncouth figures, the fierce yells, the rapid firing, and still more rapid riding, with the superb horsemanship displayed by these red Cossacks, made a rushing panoramic picture, which memory will not soon loose.

These Cheyennes are no mean warriors. They are not to be despised—certainly not by a force as small as the one engaged on our side. We retreated in good order for two or three miles, when the report was circulated that ammunition was growing scarce. The order by countermarch became in danger of being a rout. By the strenuous exertions of the officers, the men were restrained till the main command appeared in sight, on the south side of the stream. Our main difficulty was to get across. The banks were narrow and abrupt. The Indians knew our object, and strenuously endeavored to prevent it. At every ravine they sought to cut us off, and when we made a stand they set fire to the prairie, so as to smoke us out. A severe check was given to them in the latter part of the fight, by the fall of one of the most prominent of their leaders, old FALLLEAF took his scalp under a heavy fire. The dead brave was armed with spear, bow and arrows, and brace of revolvers. Another of the Indians made himself conspicuous by his dashing courage and daring horsemanship. Many of the men made especial attempts to shoot him, but seemingly he bore a charmed life It made no difference to all appearance what part of the horse he rode on. The fabled centaur could not have been so completely identified with his animal as these Indians are with theirs. In riding the circle all of their body visible was one arm and leg where they hung on the off side. Under the neck, belly, between the legs, it seemed to make no difference whence they fired. I know that the balls or arrows came most unpleasantly close. Riding without saddle or bridle, lariat loose and trailing on the ground, guiding the ponies by voice and limbs, if one was dismounted all he had to do was to grasp the trailing lariat, and he was remounted quicker than it takes to tell the mode.

Our loss in the skirmish, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, was one man killed and six wounded. Twelve horses were either killed or wounded so as to be unserviceable. This, with the wounding of our interpreter in the chase, and another man missing, of whose capture and death there is little doubt, make our loss two killed and seven wounded. What the Indian loss might be we have no means of ascertaining, except from the fact that on the field and buried upon the line of retreat we found nine bodies, killed by our bullets. One of these was shot near the main command, leaving eight killed that we know of on the field. Between twenty and thirty dead ponies were found, and several were captured. Our Delaware scout, Capt. FALLLEAF estimates the enemy's loss at not less than fifty killed and wounded.

The General, with the main body, had waited for about an hour at the camping point, and then commenced moving up the river. A short distance from camp, a party of about fifty Indians were seen moving from the South. Their advance was met by Lieut. DE SANO and others, returning from the first pursuit, and they claimed to be "good Indians," and wanted to see the "big Captain." They would not go down to the camp, so Gen. BLUNT rode out with a small party half-way, and meet them. His intention was to take them prisoners, as he believed their presence and statements were only used as a blind. Before, however, he could accomplish this end, our skirmishers became visible, and the Indians broke and run, followed by a shower of bullets and a rapid chase. One was killed. It is believed that a leading Cheyenne Chief, known as "Stand-in-the-Water," was among these rascals. Their trick delayed the General some time, and our inability to send messengers to him, prevented his knowing the real state of affairs.

The moment the Indians saw the main body of our troops, the warriors drew off, leaving us to cross the stream without hindrance.

The Indians keep scouts on the high ground, and set fire to the prairie on the windward side.

By the time our wounded were attended, and our dead (a member of the Colorado First,) was buried, all but a small party, two miles distant, were out of sight. We camped that night near their encampment. From the appearances there, it was supposed that from four to six thousand had been encamped, evidently, only a short time.

It is believed that the two nations, or a large proportion of them, were working down to the vicinity of the posts for the purpose of capturing stock, marauding and plundering generally. In all probability they were the same bands with which Major WYNKOOP had been treating. They left their camp and retreated westward in great haste. We followed for two days, but our rations becoming exhausted and our stock worn down, were reluctantly compelled to return to Fort Larned.

The usual policy of feeding and fighting the Indians is about "played out" it is to be hoped. If none but those who cheat the Indian were to suffer, it might not be so undesirable. The scalp of an Indian commissioner, however *doleful* it might be to him, would be no very great loss to the country. It is reported here that a special agent is now at Leavenworth with a hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods to be distributed among these same bands who, during the last two months, have held high carnival of murder and rapine upon our central frontier line. They are suffering now for food. Let them suffer. To starve them into submission is cheaper than to fight them. It is presumable, however, judging by the past records, that the policy of the Indian Bureau will be to hastily conclude terms and then go to feeding and clothing them this Winter, ready for devil's work in the spring. Even this would not be so suicidal, were it not that the actual fulfillment of the terms made with Indians is the last thing dreamed of by the hungry cormorant crew of Indian traders and agents. "A fat thing" is what they are after.

Let me give in illustration the Cheyenne story of what they are at war. By treaty the Government pay them $30,000 a year in goods. The usual place of distribution is Fort Lyon, where they have a reservation, upon which they refuse to live. Two years since, COLLEY, their agent, passed by Fort Larned with the goods. The tribe was then hunting about and east of that post. It is said to be optional with the agent to distribute some portion at Fort Larned. The Indians desired them distributed, alleging that the buffalo, &c., were east, and they could not go to Fort Lyon, nearly 300 miles west, after them. COLLEY refused. The Indians stopped the train. Col. LEAVENWORTH came down from Lyon, and induced them to let the train go on. That Winter they had to send to Lyon after a portion of the goods. The Winter was severe and they lost some 500 ponies by the trip. This added fuel to the flame. Last Summer Major COLLEY's son was at Fort Larned buying peltries of the Indians and trading goods to them. The Indians declare these were the balance of their annual payment, of which they had taken only about $15,000 worth. They say the goods COLLEY traded were the same quality, in the same boxes, marked in the same manner. This is their story. It is so much like the usual mode of dealing with them by those placed in charge, that probably much of truth is in the story.

But this is only a pretext. SATANK, the principal Chief of the Kiowas, and the last one in all probability of Indian leaders who in point of ability and character will in any way emulate TECUMSEH, KING PHILLIP, LOGAN and BLACK HAWK, and who is the brain of the present combination, said at Fort Larned within the past twelvemonth—"The white man is my enemy. He drive me from my hunting grounds. He rob my people and the Indian die before him. I hate the white man. I know that he will finally conquer my people, but I shall kill him whenever I can, and fight him till I die. No white man is *my* friend." This declaration expresses the whole spirit of Indian war. They have become emboldened by the laxity in regulations and intercourse since the war. They feared the old regulars and despise the volunteers. So far as they have gone in the present war they must be emboldened. If they had enough to eat, that would continue.

Non-intercourse this Winter, careful management at the post, and in protection of the mails, etc., and then early in March when their stock is poor, move out with about four regiments of cavalry, and one of infantry to guard your supplies; each regiment having a different starting point, all converging; and with such force and two batteries of mountain howitzers, we can sweep the plains. The red Bedouins need a severe chastisement, and then you can take the balance, locate them on some reservation, say in the western part of the Indian Territory, and teach them something—all for civilization. They must be taught and dealt justly with while peaceable. When hostile, crushed.

R. J. H.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

The Black Troops in Action—An Expedition into the Interior—Capture of a Battery by the Negroes—No Quarter to Prisoners.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

I saw a great crowd around the Jail, and a troop of dusty cavalry were ranged along on the other side of the street. I wondered why so many people crowded the corners, and it was but a word to ask "What is all the fuss about?" "They have brought some prisoners from below!" It is very natural for a Yankee to ask "How many?" and the answer is sixty-two. So we begin at the end of the yarn to trace it out. These prisoners were routed by the black cavalry, in a brave little fight of twenty-five minutes, but *none* of them had been *taken* by them. The expedition went down the river several days ago, to Rodney, a dirty piece of rebeldom that needed sweeping out; so they landed at Grand Gulf, scouted around by Port Gibson, where they had a smart skirmish with the rebels, and on to Rodney, where the infantry and artillery had gone before them. A large amount of abandoned movable property was gathered-up; horses, mules, some hundreds of beef cattle, and prisoners also; while the rest of the force returned to Vicksburgh with the spoils, the cavalry went on to Natchez, and below. Landing below Fort Adams, they marched out as far as Woodville, and encamped for the night. Word was soon brought by a *negro* that a rebel battery was also encamped not more than three miles from them. Early in the morning, with a guide who knew every path in that region, the troops moved upon the enemy, who were about 200 in number. The Third United States Cavalry (colored) in the advance. One or two companies gained their rear, and charged simultaneously with those in front, with revolver and sabre, and in a few minutes the three pieces of artillery were captured, forty-six rebels were killed, and sixty-two prisoners were taken.

But the prisoners were *all* taken by the white cavalry, who came up just in time to see the rout, and to gather up the prisoners. Indeed the rebels *ran* directly to the white troops, as soon as they came up. There was no list of wounded on the rebel side. There were only the killed and the prisoners taken by the white troops.

The foolishness of inaugurating the policy of "no quarter for the nigger" begins to be apparent to themselves, but it will not be easy to stop a practice like this, even where the effort is faithfully made.

The officers of negro troops, having been so long exposed to the same perils with their men, will be poor teachers of mercy toward the bloodthirsty wretches who have shaken the black flag of the pirate at them for months. And rebels will have to beg for some time before the law of retaliation which they have provoked, will be set aside in their favor.

So soon as the rebels got a taste of the spirit of the black soldiers, they had the good sense to run with all speed to the white soldiers and surrender. In this dashing charge and its complete success, much is due to Major COOK's gallantry. He is one of the bravest and best officers in the service, and has taught his men to go in with spirit and courage wherever he leads, *and they do it.* The Third Regiment are well mounted and are an excellent body of men.

After the rout and capture of the battery, the guns were sent under escort to Fort Adams, and on the day the rear guard was attacked by the rebels from some other quarter, and one of the caissons was retaken. But as the main body of our cavalry also returned, they fell on this same body of rebels and took back the recaptured caisson, and might have routed the rebel force which had taken it; but seeing in the possession of the caisson evidence of the presence of artillery, the Union troops were cautious enough to allow of their ultimate escape, and were a little mortified to find that the sight of one caisson had so appealed to their prudence as to permit the escape of a force within their power. Instances of personal bravery, and even heroism, are worthy of record, as well as commendation. One black soldier was fairly cornered, but he knew better than to surrender. After his revolver had twice snapped and missed, he deliberately put it up, and drew his sabre. "*This won't miss fire,*" said he, and dashing at the enemy, killed two of them, and cut his way out safely to himself. Not a man of the black cavalry was killed; but forty-six rebels lay dead on the field, victims of their own ferocious doctrine of "Death to nigger soldiers." It is Fort Pillow again, only the other side up, and it is *compelled* by the savagery of their foes.

Here is light on the foolishness of the "Peace-at-any-price" party, and the "Constitution-as-it-was" party. They mean by this the restoration of slavery. They mean nothing else. The Constitution with the abolition of slavery is *not* "the Constitution as it was" in their judgment, or *feeling* rather, and for this wish of theirs they are to risk the indorsement of the country next November.

Now, what if they get it, and the country seeks to settle down on this new basis, (or the *old* one to them,) and fugitive slave laws again shake the old broken manacles at 150,000 freedmen, armed, drilled, organized, and brimming with the gladness of their new-found liberty and the dignity of *soldiers* of the United States Army. They have a thousand leaders who already know enough of war to be skillful leaders of a regiment, if not of an army. It would be simply turning upon the now torn and mangled South the exterminating fury of an army nearly as large as the whole South now holds together in arms against us, and before slavery could be reëstablished there would not be enough left of them to make it any object. Will the free North fight the freedmen in such devilish interest as this? If not, it is folly to vote for MCCLELLAN, who has *no* policy, (if it be not simply the policy of being President) unless it be to restore the old régime, with all its accessions of Southern power and policy too. "Peace at any price," is simply the worst and bloodiest war policy imaginable. It is giving up our only faithful friends in the South to the barbarism that has imposed this war upon us.

This question of emancipation is a question of the past. It is no more a *question.* The only question about it for the future is, "*how* shall it be secured?" This the Government *must* take care of, or the black soldiers *will.*

Every fight like that at Woodville tells *how* they will take care of it, and to elect MCCLELLAN in November, *is to refer this question to them.*

Elect Mr. LINCOLN and their emancipation is established, and they will soon, as willing and peaceful paid laborers, settle down upon the fertile soil of "the sunny South," to work out for this now blighted region a prosperity which it has hitherto never known.

VETERAN.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Coming Election—Gen. Hooker—The Bank Failure.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 17.

There is nothing new or startling in our local politics. Everything continues to look well, and to promise glorious results in future. I am inclined to raise my figures as regards the Union majority; but on the whole conclude to let the estimate remain at 25,000. Some of our friends are so sanguine as to expect 50,000. We may get it. It would reach 75,000, could our soldiers in the field vote. The Democrats show but little life and spirit, while the Unionists are all *Wide Awakes.* The results of last Tuesday have further depressed the spirits of our opponents, while they have correspondingly raised ours. All is jubilant expectancy of a glorious victory in November.

In this county the Opposition have just brought out their ticket. But it is of no use. We shall sweep everything by a decided majority. The northern part of the State will roll up a larger majority than ever before, or I am greatly mistaken in my calculations.

Gen. JOE HOOKER has been paying us a visit, and looking after military affairs in this part of his district. He went on 'Change on Saturday, and was most enthusiastically greeted by that patriotic body—our Board of Trade. In response, in the course of which he said:

"We are engaged in the work of suppressing a great rebellion. Up to this time it has been attended with good effects to the whole country. We have lost many valuable lives, but we have gained a name and a character which will be respected as long as time shall last. I feel proud that I have been permitted to take a part in putting down the rebellion. I prayed to God that He would give me valor and strength to act my part. I have done what I could do. I have never failed to attack the conspirators irrespective of orders or advantages. I will continue to do so wherever found, or with whatever odds, and, if I can't meet them in the field, I will do it at home. I expect to see the Union restored, and will take any responsibility to do it. This people will take care of what was left them by their fathers. They have not degenerated. The war is no failure. I do not think you need assistance here; but if you wish backers, you know where to find them. The elections last week struck terror to the enemy. The election in November will be a Waterloo to Copperheads and rebels. They relied on the peace party in the North. I felt astonished to see so many sympathizing with the rebels while traveling through the West. The Tories of the Revolution were respectable compared to the Copperheads of the North. The latter occupy much the worst position. I was a Democrat, and if they will interpret the Constitution as framed by its fathers, I am a Democrat still. But until they do this I am for the Union—through all time. I am glad to see the spirit displayed here. I knew it would be all right in Indiana, and it will be all right here in November next. When the long roll is sounded the camps spring to arms to repel the foe, and you have heard the roll in Indiana. We are fighting a common enemy. The newspapers say that the army will vote for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. I can't see it. The soldiers down there are as brave, as loyal and as devoted men as breathe in any land, and will see the Stars and Stripes waving over every inch of territory before they will listen to the cries for a 'cessation of hostilities.' Gentlemen, I thank you ten thousand times for your kind reception. I have endeavored to do my duty, and will continue to do so. In whatever place they put me I will be a team horse. If you have any riots here let me know; you will not want for a backer."

The General afterward visited Camp Douglas, reviewed the troops and inspected the prisoners. He expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of things in the camp.

Our hundred-day boys have returned from Missouri, their term of enlistment lengthened by one-half. They are entirely disgusted with the management of affairs in that department. The idea of placing HOOKER at Cincinnati, instead of some point where there is work to be done, is one of those enigmas of the war which have greatly puzzled loyal people.

Since the removal of Gen. PAINE from command at Paducah, the guerrillas, and the Chicago and St. Louis contraband traders are in clover again. The rebels are now regularly supplied with all needful articles, much to the profit of our "blockade-runners." Affairs appear to be managed, both by the Treasury and War Departments, on the Mississippi, in the interests of the contraband traders. If the commandant of a post interferes with them, he is nearly sure to be "relieved."

The draft is not completed in this county yet. But little was done last week, a respite having been given the delinquent sub-districts, in order to enable them to fill their quotas. Several have failed, and the draft has been ordered to proceed to-day. The entire deficit is only about 200.

There have been 200 more enlistments from among the rebel prisoners in Camp Douglas.

You may have noticed that you got what was intended to be a severe rap over the knuckles from the *Journal* of this city, on account of your criticisms upon our bank riot, and its suppression by the military.

There were some circumstances connected with the bank riot in this city, which made the employment of the military quite natural. The military officers are located in the same building, and were in danger of sharing the same fate with the bank. And then, the first military check which the mob received was from a one-legged, unarmed Major, (WILLIAMS,) who called half-a-dozen unarmed soldiers to his aid, and by a vigorous use of his crutch, drove back the crowd, and kept them at bay until relieved by the Provost Guard. Had the bank been fired, as the rioters threatened, several quartermaster's offices, commissary offices, &c., and more or less public property, would have been endangered, if not destroyed.

Our police force is very inadequate for ordinary purposes, and before enough could be concentrated to act with any hope of making an impression upon a mob, half of the town might be destroyed. I go for cold steel and cold lead, and that at once, in the case of riots. They have no claim to any other Anglo-Saxon usage. I would as soon try the persuasive effect of words upon a raging fire before calling out the engines, as to parley or use mild measures with a mob—especially an Irish mob. This as a general rule. In the case of our bank, the sympathy of the public is decidedly with the rioters, and the conduct of the bank officers is generally condemned. The directors were all very innocent of the condition of the bank, but all had very providentally withdrawn every dime of their deposits prior to the failure. This is the way Chicago banks fail generally, and I think the rule applies elsewhere as well.

His "Lordship," Bishop WHITEHOUSE, who is a notorious Copperhead, recently attempted to silence Rev. Mr. CRAYCRAFT, of Grace Church, Galesburgh, for uttering patriotic sentiments in a discourse to young men. They are a loyal people in Galesburgh, decidedly; and, though good churchmen, they do not propose to stand such nonsense, and an interesting imbroglio is the result, out of which the intermeddling ecclesiastic is likely to come out second best.

Quiet has again been restored in business circles, and trade has resumed its wonted course. The unsound banks having toppled over, those that remain possess public confidence. There have been but few failures, and those of no great account. The rise in gold has undoubtedly helped many over rough places.

The packing season opens dull and dubious. Operators are afraid to venture largely in the face of present high prices. The indications now are that the hog crop is decidedly short.

Gen. Hooker at Chicago.

Major-Gen. HOOKER was in Chicago Friday night, Oct. 14, and the people crowded upon him and at last captured him, when he gave his parole in these terms:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF CHICAGO: That has happened to me to-night which has not occurred to me before during the progress of this war. I find myself captured. I am surprised and taken. Until my arrival here, I had not the remotest conception that my coming was to be made the occasion for such a demonstration. And, gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for it. What little service I may have been able to render to my country on the field, whatever of sacrifice I may have been called upon to make, are amply repaid by this manifestation of your confidence and approval. I am sure you do not expect a speech from me on this occasion. It is neither the time nor the place for such, and, above all, speaking is not my profession. But, gentlemen, I can not bid you good night without congratulating you upon the happy and promising auspices under which we meet. May we not trust that we stand upon the threshold of still greater triumphs, and are rapidly nearing the grand consummation for which our sacrifices have been made, and our blood been shed? In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return you my heartfelt thanks for the honor your demonstration implies, and bid you all a hearty God bless you. Good-night.

Personal.

—The following is a list of Americans registered at GUN's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, London, England, for the week ending Oct. 8, 1864:

Charles C. Leary, John H. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mrs. E. C. and Miss Hall, New-York; H. Farnam and lady, Chicago, Ill.; Warren Fales, Fort Lee, N. J.; C. M. Fisher, Vermont; Mr. and Mrs. H. and Miss E. Sibley, Rochester, N. Y.; John Holmes, Pittsburgh; S. T. Bacon, George B. Woodruff, J. L. Taffnell, M. Appleton, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Robinson, New-Orleans; R. G. Hazard, Rhode Island; W. Ernest, B. McDonald, Baltimore; A. Woff, E. L. Barclay and lady, Miss Susan Adams, California; Charles F. Hill, Philadelphia, Penn.; James Wilson, Harrisburgh, Penn.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 10, 1864.

The Summer past has been hot and drouthy. Even, to-day, the thermometer has been to 94° in the shade, though the clouds are now gathering thick and black and drops of rain are falling. There has been more outcry for water in the city than ever I heard before—water for irrigation, I mean. Artesian wells, to bring water from the bowels of the earth, and dams and canals, to bring it from the Jordan River to slack the thirst of the soil in the parched city and vicinity, are freely talked of.

If either the wells or the long canals be successful, thousands upon thousands of acres may be brought into cultivation, and made to produce excellently which now bring nothing but occasional patches of sage-brush, rabbet-brush, greasewood, and bunch-grass, in the Spring. Now that high prices are the fashion for produce, there is a more general interest than usual awakened in the question of water-supply, and probably some permanent benefit to the community will result. Not only are the barren lands, which constitute more than nine-tenths of the surface of this valley, to be brought under the plough, if the water experiments prove successful, but the lands already cultivated will be doubled, some of them quadrupled, in value, for irregation is the most important item in a Utah farmer's labors. Plough the land, sow the seed, and give sufficien, water, and a crop of from fifteen to fifty bushels, and in a few places, somewhat more per acre of wheat is much more certain than many things. For it is a fact, that land here which will not bring back your seed in corn, will produce twenty bushels of wheat per acre, so this may be reckoned a natural wheat region.

In order to meet the high prices of provisions, groceries, and clothing, one trade after another is either increasing its prices, or putting the old ones at a gold standard. The consequence is that many are leaving the city for the country, and those who remain, as a general thing, are not contemplating to make heavy "improvements" at present. So the prospect for the Winter is little business, and much suffering among the poor. The Mormon emigrants who are coming in this Fall will do well to look shyly on the city, and post off into the country, where food is abundant.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is now on his annual tour among the southern settlements of the Territory. The *Vedette* says he has gone to preach to the backsliders and the lukewarm, who may be taking too cordially to gold and silver digging.

The *Daily Telegraph* is out in an enlarged sheet. The present issue is in four pages of 16½ by 11½ inches each, with five columns on a page. Six pages of reading matter—two in long primmer, three in brevier, and one in nonpareil—is the daily amount of reading matter. The remainder of the sheet is filled with advertisements, and judging from their number, the paper seems to be well supported. But it has no rival, and that is a great thing.

Since the commencement of the *Daily Telegraph* the old *Deseret News* has brushed up wonderfully and now it promises to issue shortly a double paper, or rather two weekly papers—one freighted with *news,* the other with theology. But the price is six dollars in gold or its equivalent. Whereas the price of the *Daily* is two dollars in greenbacks. The proprietors will not make much out of the subscriptions.

Newspapers—Light Literature—A Novel Case.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 24, 1864.

There are significant movements in the literary world of Salt Lake. The establishment of the *Daily Telegraph* seems to have stirred the other institutions to renewed life and energy, and the enlargement of that paper has helped still more to further the movement. The *Vedette* talks of enlarging, and the Deseret *News* proposes to issue two weekly papers—one devoted to theology, the other to news and literature. The *News* rejoices just now in new type, jet black ink, but not white paper yet. A new power press is also at hand; and, all things considered, that staid old weekly, which has always had a sober face of its own, is now furbishing up and bestirring itself a little, for fear of being left "nowhere" by the more vigorous young dailies.

There is one instance exceptional to the general "awakening," and that is the *Farmers' Oracle*—an agricultural semi-monthly, published seventy miles south of this place, by JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, at $2 per year. "JOE" finds that publishing an agricultural paper there at that price is a hard road to travel, and concludes to let the *Oracle* go under a little, till the people can better appreciate his efforts. But he evidently does not intend to part with the "good will" of the concern, for he intimates that he may resume, if a more propitious period for the undertaking ever arrive. "JOE" has some shrewd business notions. He issued his terms, "one bushel of wheat in advance, or two bushels at harvest." Delinquents are now informed that the "two bushels" are still expected. At this time two bushels of wheat are worth $13 in greenbacks, which is better than compound interest for "JOE," if his debtors will fork over. But the fact of his paper becoming defunct may be taken as an evidence that his delinquents "don't see it" in the same light as the editor does.

On the 1st of October it is expected that the *Peep o' Day,* a weekly magazine of light literature, edited by Messrs. HARRISON and TULLIDGE, will be published at Camp Douglas. This enterprise is considerably mixed. The gentlemen editors are "Mormons," the office of issue is "Gentile," and the whole institution is looked at shyly by the Mormon community. There is a general idea prevalent that the circulation will be only moderate. But, large or small, the originators seem to be determined to publish a paper.

As to the financials of Utah literature, the subscription to the dailies is $10 per annum each—so far too low, that there is a talk of both increasing that charge by one-half. The *Telegraph* has the largest circulation and the more extensive advertising patronage. On the other hand, the *Vedette* makes considerable capital of its locality; and further, the employes, being all volunteers, in the pay of Uncle Sam, it is fair to presume that they do not receive the otherwise usual "six bits" per thousand ems, which again, it is fair to presume, lightens the *Vedette* expense account accordingly.

The subscription price of the *News* is $6 per annum, for the last volume, in greenbacks, but for the next immediately ensuing, the same in gold, or its equivalent, which about doubles the price, virtually.

The *Peep-o'-day* is to be $1 25 for three months, in greenbacks—a price which will require economy to make the concern a paying institution.

There is considerable satisfaction manifested at the resumption of the mails eastward. As the Indian depredations appear to have been exaggerated, it is to be hoped that another panic will not occur on the route at present, but that so important a mail route will remain intact.

BRIGHAM, and a company of his adherents, are on a tour in Southern Utah. They will probably be back soon, as the Mormon semi-annual conference transpires in a fortnight.

Considerable interest has been excited here recently over the White-Field case. A Miss FIELD, an emigrant, and a Mr. WHITE, ditto, being the parties in question.

It appears that Miss FIELD looked upon Mr. WHITE as a friend, and in that relation accompanied him about the city searching for a situation as schoolmistress; that he, though not legally eligible, assumed to become a "friend that sticketh closer than a brother," and that in an irregular sort of way. Hence Mr. WHITE soon found himself charged before the Probate Court with "abduction." Chief Justice TITUS released him therefrom by writ of habeas corpus. Counsel for the prosecution again took the case into the Probate Court, whence Judge TITUS a second time released WHITE by habeas corpus. Mr. WHITE is again at liberty, the Chief Justice evidently thinking there was "six of one, and half a dozen of the other."

LAUNCH OF THE FRIGATE CHATTANOOGA.—The launching of the United States frigate *Chattanooga* at the shipyard of Messrs. CRAMP & SON, which took place at noon yesterday, was an event of sufficient interest to draw a large number of persons to the scene. Not only was the shipyard crowded, but the wharves and the vessels lying in the vicinity were thronged for hours before high water. The *Chattanooga,* which is the largest vessel ever built at this port, was gaily decked with flags and streamers, and presented a splendid appearance. Very many ladies and gentlemen were on board, including officers of the navy and their families. Among the naval officers were Commodore TURNER, who with Mr. HOOVER, Naval Constructor at this port, has superintended the building of the *Chattanooga.* At 11:30 o'clock the vessel was "set up" and the remaining shores were knocked away. Soon after the forward block was sawed, but she showed no inclination to move, and it was a minute or two before there was any perceptible motion. Then the cry of "There she goes," was heard, and amid the cheers of thousands she glided slowly into the water. When she reached the middle of the stream, the anchor was dropped, and she was held firmly. The christening was done by Miss TURNER, the daughter of the Commodore, and was gracefully done. As the frigate lay in full view from the shore, her beautiful appearance was the subject of general remark. Her extreme length is 336 feet, breadth of beam 44, while the depth of hold is but 21 feet. When fully equipped, and having all her stores and coal on board, she will draw but 17 feet of water. She will have two horizontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders, and eight boilers weighing about 200 tons. Her shaft is 80 feet long, and her propeller of four blades is 18 feet in diameter. She will carry 950 tons of coal, and it is estimated will consume six tons per day. As she was built for speed, it is expected that she will make at least sixteen knots an hour. Her masts are ready to be put in her, and she can be rigged in a few weeks. The machinery will probably require a couple of months to put on board and adjust. The sides of the *Chattanooga* are pierced for twenty guns, which will probably be of 11-inch calibre.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 13.*

IRON-CLADS, VS. HEAVY GUNS.

The Results Arrived at in England—Guns Triumphant—Our Monitors Built on the True Principle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Iron-clad Plate-Committee, (appointed by the British Government, to test the shot-resisting powers of various styles of armor for iron-clad vessels, have lately completed their labors. Their conclusion that ships cannot be made impregnable to modern ordnance, is fully sustained by the facts, however mortifying it may be, after they have, together with the ordnance authorities, spent nearly as much money as our Government has expended on our iron-clad fleet, in ascertaining a set of facts which were anticipated by nearly every engineer and artillerist.

The conclusion, however, might have been expected from the very nature of the case, viz.: That no vessel of the ordinary form, of any practical size, can be made impregnable or anything approaching it.

The *Warrior, Defence, Hector, Valliant, Achilles* and *Black Prince,* armor 4½ inches of solid plate, backed with 18 inches of teak. The *Minotaur, Northumberland* and *Agincourt,* armor 5½ inches of solid plate, backed with 10 inches of teak. The *Prince Consort, Caledonia, Ocean, Royal Oak, Royal Alfred* and *Zealous,* armor 4½ inches of solid plate, with 8 inches of teak backing. The *Pallas,* armor 4½ inches of solid plate, with 7 inches of teak, *Royal Sovereign,* (turret ship,) armor 5½ inches solid plate, with 17 inches teak backing. The *Prince Albert,* (turret ship,) armor same as *Warrior,* The *Research* and *Enterprise,* armor 4½ inches of solid plate, with 6 inches of teak backing; the *Favorite,* armor 4½ inches solid plate, with 10 inches teak backing; the *Lord Wharden* and *Lord Clyde,* armor same as the last, and, finally, the English *chef d'œuvre* the *Bellerophon,* have been, *seratim,* completely penetrated and smashed by experimental guns not more potent than those with which our iron-clads are armed.

About the first useful fact corroborated by the experiments of this committee, was that *thick wooden backing* is as essential to resist the impact of heavy shot as the iron plates themselves. Indeed, the experiments against the iron-clad batteries *Erebus* and *Terror,* as long ago as 1858, were conclusive on this point (see Sir H. DOUGLAS *Naval Gunnery*); yet the constructors of the mammoth *Minotaur* and class, committed the grave error of covering them with 5½ inch armor, backed with a thin layer of but 9 inches of wood. Experiments have proved this armor to be much inferior to the *Warrior's.* This error is, however, easily traced to the great clamor made by the iron men, SCOTT RUSSELL, FAIRBAIRN and HAWKSHAW against using wooden backing in iron ships—they constructed several targets, wholly of iron, which were promptly smashed, one after the other, and they were compelled to give up their plan. Again, the fact of the absolute necessity of thick wooden backing interposed between the armor and the hull, is a fruitful source of weakness in their high-sided vessels, as the heavy armor spread over their sides has to be sustained by long through balks, and experience with French and English vessels has proved this to be a serious defect.

The "Iron Plate Committee" have certainly elicited enough information to warrant them in bringing their labors to an end; in fact, they could have done so with equal propriety a year or so ago.

Cotemporaneously with this committee, the ordnance authorities, of course, carried on their experiments. Innumerable styles of projectiles, and rifling—large, medium, and small calibres, from the old 68-pounder to the 20-ton Armstrong, with charges of powder from the lowest to the highest, have been tried; and if there is one fact which has been more completely demonstrated than another, it is the fallacy of the favorite theory of the Shoeburyness artillerists, viz.: small bores and high velocities for guns to fight iron-clads. On the contrary, the opinion of the Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, in contradistinction to the above, of large calibre, large charges of powder, and comparatively moderate velocities, has been as forcibly established as the correct system on which to arm iron-clads, in order to inflict the maximum destruction on the iron sides of the foe. From the principles of mechanics it must be clear, that for a given projectile fired against an iron target to produce the maximum damage to the target, it must strike with a certain velocity, either above or below which the effect must decrease. If above, the perforation will, from the inertia of the parts adjacent to the mass struck, approximate to a clean round hole—such as the clean hole made by a pistol bullet fired at but a few paces in a pane of glass. To smash and tear is the desirable result, not to bore a hole such as Whitworth acquired so much notoriety for accomplishing.

The destruction of the 6-inch solid wrought iron French plate, manufactured by the celebrated firm of Messrs. PETIN & GAUDET, by one shot from the 15-inch service gun on Feb. 10, 1864—the effect of the shot from the same gun on the thick sides of the rebel iron-clads *Atlanta* and *Tennessee,* from which ordinary shot glanced like pebbles, and the recent extraordinary admission of Lord CLARENCE PAGET, from his place in the British Parliament, indorsing the American theory, that the calibre of guns has a great deal more to do with the power of a ship's armament than their numbers, thus acknowledging the whole policy of England with respect to naval ordnance to be erroneous, may be mentioned as confirmatory of the large-calibre and heavy-charge-of-powder-theory. If the original *Monitor* had been equipped, as she was designed to have been, with even a single monster gun, can any question but that the result would have been a speedy surrender to the Union flag

The Britons are making a great time over the new experimental 13⅓-inch wrought-iron Armstrong gun, apparently forgetful that the success of such ordnance deals a death-blow to the aggressive power of their immense iron-clads. In a word, England has suddenly realized the large calibre American theory to be the correct one for naval ordnance, after spending millions in the fabrication of small calibres.

A brief recapitulation of the history of the English iron-clads may not be out of place in this connection.

The *Warrior* was built in reply to that challenge of the French Emperor—*La Gloire.* She is an iron vessel of enormous proportion, being upward of 400 feet in length, with a displacement of nearly 10,000 tuns and a draft of water 27 feet.

The Admiralty were determined, at all events, to construct a vessel, which, whatever else might be her defects, would excel her rival in speed, hence, in order to accomplish this, they adopted, for obvious reasons, mammoth proportions, and only covered about one-half the vessel with armor which at best was just sufficient to keep out projectiles from guns then in service—the armor, in short, is just about extensive enough to protect the steam machinery.

The claim of the *Warrior,* then, to the title of iron-clad rests on the feeble foundation that her lofty sides are one-half covered with a thin layer of iron and wood, both ends are unprotected, and the rudder and stern post, in common with the whole family of English and French iron-clads, are liable to be shot away. The *Warrior* has the maximum steam power, viz., machinery and fuel which a vessel of her size and distribution of weight can carry, her speed attained at the measured mile, with perfectly clean bottom, boilers new and free from scale, picked coal and firemen, and in perfectly smooth water—conditions which never obtain in service—was a trifle over fourteen knots per hour. Ample experience warrants the conclusion that her speed will not be above twelve knots in the normal condition of service in smooth water. The speed of this vessel is the greatest attained by any of the foreign iron-clads. The *Warrior* and her mate, the *Black Prince,* were so severely and justly criticised in the theatre of the United Service Institution and elsewhere that no more of that class were laid down.

The system of covering but *one-half* the vessel was especially assailed, many of the critics apparently forgetting that, from the nature of the case, to cover the entire ship with a cuirass of the same weight, and at the same time retaining speed and qualities deemed essential, a very much larger ship was required. After the *Warrior* came the *Achilles,* almost precisely like the former, except that in addition to the central protection, a narrow belt of armor, extending a little above and below the water line, was carried entirely around the vessel. Next the *Defence* and *Resistance,* armored similarly to the *Warrior,* only about one-half the size and of very low speed. Next, those anomalous craft, the *Hector* and *Valliant,* with the strange peculiarity, that no belt of armor from the protected central portion, extends around the vessel *above the water line.* Then came those monsters, designed to possess as high speed as the *Warrior,* in addition to a complete covering of armor, the *Minotaur, Northumberland* and *Agincourt,* of course with greater dimensions and draft of water than that ship.

Now, as Mr. E. J. REED, (chief constructor of the British navy) has declared in public that these immense vessels are mistakes, and was subsequently appointed chief constructor, we may safely infer that the Admiralty themselves also regard them as blunders. Again, as Mr. REED has planned the *Bellerophon* the latest iron clad building in England, she may be regarded in the opinion of the admiralty with all their experience as the *ne plus ultra* of a broadside iron clad. This vessel is 300 feet long, 56 feet wide and will draw about 25 feet of water—the displacement is 7,053 tons. The armour is disposed according to Mr. REED's method, adopted on the *Achilles, Enterprise, Favorite,* and *Research* viv. in this case, the central portion protected over sufficient length, to accommodate six broadside guns, with armored bulkheads extending across the ship at the ends of this casemate and the usual water line belt. By reversing the usual form of bow, that is instead of running it out many feet above water, to project it under water, causing the stern to incline backward instead of forward and simplifying the form as much as possible above water, thus reducing the area of the hull above water, the designer has been able to cover the protected portion of this ship with six inches of iron—the backing however, is only nine inches thick and armor made in this way, has been proved to be but little more impregnable than the *Warrior's.* The armament is to be six ten and a-half inch wrought iron Armstrong guns in each broadside, with two of the same calibre in the bow, to fire directly ahead. These guns, without the carriage and appurtenances, weigh twelve tons, and the idea of working such guns in broadside is regarded by professional men as next to impossible. English naval officers admit that when there is any motion to the vessel, there is great difficulty in handling the 68-pounder of 95 hundred weight. Now the *Warrior* in a sea-way, according to official reports, rolls 38 degrees, and even the ordinary undulations of a smooth sea will cause their high-sided iron-clads to roll 6 or 8 degrees, enough to preclude the idea of working their large guns in broadside, except by the use of complicated machinery to each gun, and which has not yet been elaborated, much less applied and proved to be reliable, to say nothing of the inaccuracy of fire caused by this motion.

As there are but two species of iron-clads—the broadside system and the Ericsson turret system—let us institute a comparison between the *Bellerophon,* the British *chef d'œuvre,* and a turret ship.

In the first place, imagine the whole power of the *Bellerophon's* broadside, concentrated in two large guns, these guns, in order to be handled and protected, are mounted within a revolving wrought-iron cylinder, 15 inches thick. This tremendous ordnance, capable of smashing large holes in the sides of the broadside vessel, can then be accurately aimed to any point on the horizon by so delicate a force as a lady's hand, moving a small lever placed directly in the rear of either gun. Our revolving impregnable cylinder and its irresistible armament is then placed on a hull completely protected from end to end with 10½ inches of wrought iron, backed with from three to four feet of oak—those vital organs, the screw and rudder, as completely protected as the battery itself; the lines of this hull are extremely fine, and the motive machinery of sufficient power to give speed superior to the broadside ship selected. Can any candid person, either professional or not, doubt but that the result of a "passage of arms" between these vessels would be the speedy victory of the turret.

The turret vessel could take any desired position, keep close under the stern, or lap the sides of the *Bellerophon* for nearly seventy feet from it, in which position the latter vessel would not be able to bring a gun to bear on her antagonist, while from within her impregnable turret the *Dictator*—for this is the vessel we have described—would belch forth projectiles against which the armor of the *Bellerophon* would be of but little more avail than pasteboard.

The *Dictator* is of about one-half the tonnage of her imaginary opponent, yet her lines are much finer, her engines of equal if not greater power, and her bunkers capable of stowing as much coal. Of course if we increase the displacement of our turret ship, impregnability, speed, &c., increases likewise; and if the great displacement of the *Bellerophon* was neglected, the hull armor would be nearly thirteen inches thick, with four or five feet of backing, the turret over two feet in thickness, and the motive power augmented sufficiently to still more excel the British master-piece in speed.

The qualities which seem to be indicated for a solution of the problem of a complete iron-clad, are the maximum thickness of armor which can be had with the minimum displacement, together with the ability to handle guns of the most powerful description, to point them with facility directly ahead or any other point in the horizon, and, of course, having them completely protected. In a word, the solution of the problem indicates concentration of both armor and battery, of offence and defence. These indispensable conditions can only be satisfied by the Ericsson system. For, as Commodore RODGERS graphically expresses it, "the monitor has the least possible surface to be plated, and therefore takes the least possible tonnage to float armor of a given thickness, or, with a given tonnage, allows the greatest possible thickness, and consequently the greatest possible impenetrability. The ability to carry armor is proportionate to the tonnage, but the *Monitor* of 844 tons has actually thicker plating than the *Ironsides* of 3480 tons, than the *Warrior* of 6000 tons; and yet the *Ironsides* and *Warrior* have only the middle portion of their hulls plated, their ends being without armor." It is the only plan which is applicable alike to both small vessels, of moderate draft, for harbor defense, and larger vessels, with great, for more extended operations: it may be regarded as the complete and positive solution of the great naval question of the day. It must be a matter of surprise to every reflecting person who is conversant with the subject, that the English admiralty have permitted the construction of so many vessels on such obviously erroneous principles as *Warriors, Minataurs,* and *Bellerophons*—vessels which the "Iron-Plate Committe" have proved to the satisfaction of the most skeptical, to be penetrable from one end to the other.

One of the Royal Engineers, in a recent lecture before the U. S. Service Institution, remarked: "It is to be feared the American view of the state of the case is the correct one, viz: the British Government, not feeling at liberty to wait until results have decided, are compelled to make use of whatever seems most plausible for the time." The same authority forcibly adds, after mentioning the *Monitor-Merrimac* duel, "This, gentlemen, is the effect of one impregnable vessel carrying two guns, and can we doubt what would be the effect of one vessel, carrying two guns only of enormous power, among a fleet of *Warriors* and *Royal Oaks.* Experience has lately proved beyond a doubt, that all the iron plates now in use by Her Majesty's navy can be pierced, and mathematical truth also clearly proves that with one hole of thirteen inches in diameter in a ship's side, just under the line of flotation, water pours in at the rate of seventeen tons a minute. The inference, therefore, may be drawn, that vessels of the *Warrior* class (easily penetrable) are no match whatever for a gunboat with one formidable gun, better protected and of greater speed."

A hole made in the side of an iron-clad by a shot, is quite a different affair from penetration of a wooden vessel, when the fibres of wood almost completely close the hole. The 13-inch Horsfall gun made a hole in the *Warrior* target of twenty-three inches in diameter, an aperture it is impossible to plug.

It is stated that from experiments carried on at Gavres, France, in 1861, against a Warrior target, the French Emperor was so satisfied of the vulnerability of iron-clads, viz., high-sided broadside vessels, that he has since laid down no more, (*vide* evidence of Select Committee of House of Commons on Ordnance, No. 4,610, London, 1863,) and the same authority already quoted remarks: "It is said, too, that the Emperor of the French, taking advantage of the experience in American waters, is directing his attention rather to small vessels with few and heavy guns, than to large vessels with many and smaller guns, vessels of great speed, and carrying enormous ordnance"—in plain English, the system of ERICSSON. This letter has already swollen beyond my limits. Were it not so, data from official sources could be given, which proves that the large European iron-clads are sadly deficient in that *sine qua non* good steering qualities and general want of manageability. This might be anticipated from their great size alone.

Mr. REED virtually acknowledges this by introducing in the *Bellerophon* almost an exact copy of the monitor stern arrangement, so far as the rudder is concerned, which has proved so very efficient in these vessels.

Those in England who have the courage to look the short-comings of the broadside iron clads in the face, are now supporting what, by a singular freak of the imagination, they chose to call "COLES Cupola system" of which all the good or essential points are an exact copy of the American plans.

Starting with a nest of cone-shaped "shields" composed of a clumsy frame work of wood covered with a thin plaster of iron and mounted on the deck of a high sided vessel, they have now adopted the *Ericsson* cylindrical turret, reducing their original number, increasing their thickness and equipping them with the largest guns they have, but still adhering to the primitive practice of aiming them by manual power; if, however, they keep on imitating us as they have done for the past three years, their turrets will soon be moved by a more potent agent. Indeed if guns of respectable size are placed in them, there will be no other resource.

From the present aspect of the question in England, it is more than probable that before long the American turret system will be firmly established and regarded as the most formidable ble feature of their iron-clad navy, of course under the name of "Cole's system," a flagrant mechanical plagiarism. It is true, but it seems to be too much to expect of English candor, that they would acknowledge that the reconstruction of navies was dictated from this side of the Atlantic. We have, however, the satisfaction of knowing that it is a proof of the soundness of the plans adopted by our Navy Department, that they are also adopted by so many European Governments, after their practical operation have been accurately reported to those Governments by scientific officers delegated for the purpose and who observed for themselves.

The problem which fell to the lot of the Navy Department to solve at the beginning of the war, was to neutralize the aggressive power of the monster iron-clads foreign Powers were producing. By the adoption of one of two methods only could this have been accomplished. First, by constructing broadside vessels of the same power of battery, impregnability and speed, with consequently the same immense proportions and draft of water—in other words, to copy the English and French craft; for, of course, to cope with them, their natural antagonists, they must at least be their equals in the points above enumerated, and every one knows these could not be attained with smaller proportions. A type of iron-clad so erroneous in principle, that even their great advocate, Sir Scott Russell, admits that in order to attain impregnability with the other essential qualities, there must be from 12,000 to 20,000 tons displacement.

The cost of the *Warrior, Bellerophon*, &c., is about $2,000,000 in gold, and with the high price of labor and material with us, this species of vessel would have cost from five to six millions each, or much more than the cost of the whole fleet of monitors of the *Passaic* class, to say nothing of the time it would have taken to build them—from two to three years at least. So then it is plain, that if this description of iron-clad had been decided upon, it would have been almost impossible to have had them built; and furthermore, it is difficult to conceive of a greater waste of public money, than to have commenced ships of a class useless to us for general naval purposes, and from their great draft of water, incapable of blockading or operating against the rebel ports in any way. In fact, if the Britons had presented us with their whole fleet of colossal iron-clads, of what possible use would they have been? They could scarcely approach within sight of our coast from Cape Henry down; and if kept in commission, would have taken a whole army of sailors to man them, to say nothing of their other expenses. The only thing which could have been done with them, provided we had a navy-yard with sufficient depth of water, would have been to have placed them in ordinary.

The second method open to the department was to adopt the system of Ericsson, as the only one upon which iron-clads of small size, light draft of water, impregnability and the power to use the heaviest ordnance, (as well as quickness of construction,) could be built. These vessels could be used against the rebels, as well as to protect our large harbors from foreign iron-clads, should that emergency arise. It requires but little ability to copy, and military science should seek rather to counteract than to blindly imitate. It must be apparent that we would have been in a sorry plight indeed, if the Government had imitated our trans-Atlantic neighbors. How different is the case now! It would be destruction to broadside-ships to bring them against harbors defended by small turret vessels; while the larger ones, from their greater speed, would render it impossible for them to escape.

It has been truly said that the use of the steam engine in war vessels—the iron clad and modern artillery have nearly annihilated the power of Great Britain, as far as we are concerned. The career of their own *Alabama*, has taught them what one swift, clean copper bottomed steamer can accomplish, and must also suggest the probable result with *fifty Alabamas* prowing the ocean. To neutralize the power of their fleets, is to disarm England and France for aggression on this continent, and thanks to the judgement of the Navy Department we are on the path to accomplish this before many months have passed away.

The charge frequently brought against the Department that they would neither examine or tolerate any plans for iron-clads but those of Ericsson, is utterly without foundation. On the contrary, every design or model of an iron-clad sent to the Department has been thoroughly examined and considered.

Among the plans passed and built upon, may be mentioned the *Galena*, which was pierced through and through by ordinary shot, driving fragments of the iron armor within the vessel, dealing death and destruction in every direction—the *Keokuk*, which was speedily penetrated and sunk by the enemy's fire.

The *Ironsides*, a strong and substantial vessel, has been very efficient in many instances in driving the rebels from their guns, from the fact that she has been used in the sphere for which, from her number of guns, she was peculiarly adapted; but then this vessel could not exist many moments in combat with a *Monitor*.

FIFTEEN-INCH.

For Inspectors of Election.

Office of the Secretary of State, of the State of New-York,
Albany, Oct. 17, 1864.

George W. Davids, Esq:—For the information of Inspectors of election, and Postmasters, as to their duties under the provisions of the Soldiers' voting act, I herewith send you extracts from the circular issued by the Secretary of State:

"When any inner envelope heretofore described shall be presented to the Inspectors of Election, they shall examine the register of such election. If the name of the person signing the affidavit on the outside of the envelope shall be found on such register as a duly qualified voter, then said envelope shall be publicly opened by said Inspectors, and the votes or ballots therein contained shall be duly deposited in the appropriate boxes prepared to receive the ballots of voters, and the name of the absent elector (the soldier or sailor who signed the affidavit aforesaid) shall be entered upon the poll lists, together with the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls.

If such name shall not be found entered upon the register of electors of such district where such persons claims to reside, the Inspectors shall not open such envelope unless an affidavit be made by a householder of the district that he knows that said person, whose vote is so offered, is a resident of said district. If such affidavit be made and delivered to the Inspectors, then they shall open said envelope and deposit the votes and enter the name of the person voting, and the name of the person delivering the ballot at the polls, the same as if such voter's name was on the register.

If the inner envelope, having on it the affidavit, and containing the ballots, shall have been opened or unsealed before the same shall have been laid before the Board of Inspectors of Election, the ballots therein shall not be deposited in any ballot box, but shall be rejected.

The affidavits on the envelopes, and the instrument empowering an elector to cast the vote of an absent elector, and all envelopes containing "Soldiers' Votes," *not opened* at such election, shall be kept and filed by the Inspectors of Election, in the same manner and place as the poll lists of such election are required by law to be kept and filed.

The citizens of the several election districts should see that the name of every person absent from the State, in the militia or naval service of the United States, and entitled to vote in their respective districts, is properly registered.

On receiving the letter at the post-office, he must sign and deliver to the postmaster or his deputy or clerk, a receipt therefor, which receipt shall specify how many such letters or envelopes he has received, and give a general description of each."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has officially notified the Secretary of State that no stamp will be required on the power of attorney executed by the soldier, nor upon the receipt to be given to the postmasters by the electors who receive the envelopes containing the soldier's vote.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES PLACE,
Chief Clerk State Department.

Letter from Prof. Goldwin Smith to the Workingmen's Democratic Republican Association of New-York.

The officers of this association, having addressed Prof. Goldwin Smith a letter expressive of the objects which it seeks to consummate, have received from him the following reply:

Nausson, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the present of your publications, and for the letter which accompanied them. To all the sentiments expressed in that letter I most cordially respond.

The constitution and objects of your association point to the real significance of this struggle. It is a struggle not for the restoration of the Union—not for the abolition of negro slavery—but for the rights of labor throughout the world, and for the form of government by which alone these rights can be preserved.

The slave-owner finds his natural allies in all who desire that the employer should be a lord and that the laborer should be a slave. He must find his natural enemies in all who desire that the laborer shall be a man.

Your association does well to assume the title Democratic. They alone deserve that title who really uphold democratic principles. It would be ill bestowed upon an oligarchy of slave-owners, though conspiring, like the reactionary powers of the Old World, with the most ignorant and destitute of the people for the accomplishment of oligarchial ends. It is by conspiring with the most uneducated part of the French peasantry that French despotism has succeeded in overthrowing French liberty, and crushing the hopes of the workingmen of France.

May the efforts which you are making in defence of our common principles be crowned with complete success. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

President and Secretary of the Workingman's Democratic Republican Association of New-York.

—Two Illinois regiments, located at Camp Butler, recently voted for President, with the following result:

Regiment.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Forty-seventh Illinois	291	15
One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Ill.	562	46
Total	853	61

Lincoln's majority, 792.

FROM THE SOUTH.

How the Proposal to Have a Convention is Received—More Men Wanted.

SHERMAN'S FATE.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Oct. 14.

The uncertainty which hangs over the fate of Sherman, has not been permitted to be known to the people of the United States; the authorities at Washington keep from the public the fact that Sherman is shut up in Atlanta, with an army between him and Chattanooga. They publish bulletins to show that Forrest has broken the telegraph and railroads, and prevented dispatches from Atlanta from being received; they relieve public anxiety by war gazettes from Stanton, that Thomas and Morgan and Rousseau have cornerd Forrest and driven him off; that the telegraph would be repaired to Altoona that evening; that Sherman was believed about to inflict some terrible blow upon Hood. All such stuff is mere whistling to keep their courage up—the Washington authorities are waiting for something to turn up that may help them out. *Should the present situation in Georgia become more critical, and greater disasters befall Sherman, than those reported already in Richmond, should Sheridan be withdrawn from the Valley by the necessities of Grant, should Grant assault and be repulsed at Richmond—any or all of these disasters are possible—the result of the Presidential election would place McClellan in the White House.*

The Washington authorities understand the business of manufacturing enthusiasm; the least success they magnify, by war gazettes, official bulletins, newspaper correspondents; they fire a hundred guns throughout Northern cities, to keep alive the public spirit, and to encourage the faint-hearted; and they fire shotted salutes across our lines to encourage their own soldiers, as well as to depress and discourage our troops. This show of enthusiasm, these salutes of artillery, and these war gazettes have their effect, both on their people and armies, and upon our people and armies. However much we may ridicule this Yankee trick, it serves them a wise purpose, and our own authorities might, in this matter, take a lesson from the enemy. Instead of withholding from the press any dispatches announcing victories, for fear of informing the enemy, we would suggest that every assistance be given the press to publish and herald abroad the slightest triumph that attends our armies. It is believed that at present the situation in Georgia offers hopes of early and crowning triumph to our arms, that the enemy there are in a critical situation, and that without some error or blunder on our part, that Sherman must soon receive a blow that will inflict irreparable injury on the army in Atlanta. An official statement that the position in Georgia presents the most encouraging prospects, but that prudence requires the withholding of particulars, would satisfy the public and greatly embarrass the enemy. The opposition papers in the United States would spread such official statements before their readers, to counteract the bulletins that Stanton daily sends out, and which lately Lincoln himself has thought proper to dispatch to Simon Cameron.

MORE MEN WANTED.

From the Raleigh, N. C., Confederate.

It seems to be regarded as an exhibition of personal unfriendliness, by all who are and have by any means kept out of the army, for any one to advocate a policy that shall place in the ranks, where they are so much needed, the thousands of able-bodied men who are occupying places that can as well be filled by those totally incompetent for field service. Those who have all along kept out of the war seem to be oblivious to the fact that what our Generals need now to enable them to secure important and permanent victories, is more men. How are they to get them, except it be from the thousands of shade, office and detailed men, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," all over the land. It is not to impose hardships upon them that they are so called for, but to save their country and all they hold dear from overthrow and ruin. Could they look at it in this, the true light, surely they would need no propelling power to induce tham to rush to the front and join our veteran troops in repelling the foe.

There is said to be from eight to ten thousand men, of conscript age, belonging to the State Government of North Carolina alone. There is, perhaps, an equal number in each of the State Governments of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia. Here, then, are thirty or forty thousand men, which, if added to Lee's or Hood's army in the next thirty days, would enable them to sweep Grant or Sherman before them as with a bosom of destruction.

Besides these thirty or forty thousand men, there is, doubtless, a large number still, who are detailed for special duty, or for special purpose. Some of these details, as the Richmond *Dispatch* has observed, are absolutely necessary—the agricultural details, for instance. The army and the people must be fed; crops must be planted and gathered; yet we are satisfied great reforms might be made in this department, without reducing the supply of agricultural products, but greatly increasing the strength of the army. In some sections, we admit, too many men have been taken off—this is especially the case in our Western counties, where there are few negroes—but, in other sections, too many have been left, if the distribution of the burdens of war with impartiality be an object with those having authority, as we are sure it is.

Then there are the thousands of able-bodied men employed in quartermaster commissary (State and national,) tithing and even conscription departments, kept there in violation of law. Add to these the other thousands who, through the partiality or remissness of enrolling officers, are not forwarded to the army, and you swell the number to seventy-five, or it may be, one hundred thousand men, who of right belong to, and by wrong are withheld from, the active service.

Now, what could not be done, if even these, or half of them, were added to Lee's or Hood's armies? That they are and will be needed, no one can doubt. The enemy, there can be no question, will bring to bear his whole power during the remaining weeks of the Fall campaign. Already Grant is being reinforced, and he is moving for a vigorous assault upon our right wing that protects the Southside Railroad. Sherman will also be heavily reinforced, when he will make a desperate effort to penetrate still farther into Georgia and crush Hood's army. With their armies replenished, who fears the result? The crisis is upon us. Let State Legislatures, Governors and Confederate authorities look to it, that every available man be forthwith sent to the front.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

The *Courier* gives the following summary of the operations at Charleston, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week—the four hundred and fiftieth and fifty-first days:

The enemy's rapid fire upon the city Wednesday night suddenly ceased about 10 o'clock. Our lookouts at the different posts and the guard boats report a very heavy explosion at that time on Morris' Island, which was unaccompanied by a shot, and is believed to have been the bursting of one of the enemy's big guns.

A young man who counted the number of shots during the heavy firing of Wednesday night reports one hundred and ten fired from nine o'clock in the evening to the hour of closing at ten o'clock. The observatory reports, from six to ten P. M., fifty-seven shots.

The enemy renewed their fire upon the city rather feebly Thursday morning. Some thirty-three shots were fired up to six o'clock Thursday evening. No further casualties were reported, but several very narrow escapes made. In one house, the family, but a moment previous to the entering of a shell, had retired to the dining-room, when the sitting-room was struck, making a complete wreck of the room and contents. A prayer-book, on a side table, appeared to be the only article that escaped destruction. It was opened at Psalm forty-ninth commencing with: "Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God: defend me from them that rise up against me. Deliver me from the workers of iniquity, and save me from bloody men."

Nothing of interrest occurred during the day on the Island.

The enemy seem to have almost abandoned operations against Fort Sumter, only three shots having been fired at the fort since our last report.

Capt. Soule returned by the Savannah train Thursday afternoon, from a flag of truce communication with the enemy, held Wednesday afternoon, at Port Royal Ferry. He was met by Col. Woodford, and exchanged letters and official documents.

No late Yankee papers were received.

Maj. Lamar Fontaine, of Gen. Roddy's staff, captured on the 14th of December, 1863, was released on parole for special exchange, and accompanied Capt. Soule to the city. He has been paroled to effect an exchange of Capt. Harry White, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Maj. Fontaine, since his capture, has been confined at Columbia, Tenn.; Nashville Penitentiary; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Camp Chase, Ohio; Fort Delaware, from which last named place he was sent to Beaufort, South Carolina, and arrived there on the 28th of August. He states that about five hundred and forty-eight of our officers are confined at Morris Island, forty at Beaufort, and twelve have made their escape. Capt. Henry Buist, Lieut. A. W. Burt and Lieut. Baughman, of South Carolina, are among the prisoners on Morris Island. We learn that the exchange of naval prisoners will take place at Varina, and that one hundred and seventy-two naval prisoners leave here this morning for Richmond.

Two suspicious personages, giving their names as Henry Buckley and Henry Tilburn, were arrested Wednesday night by the Provost Guard. They were taken to Deignan's ship yard at a late hour. They are believed to be deserters trying to make their way to the Yankee fleet.

It is stated that all the Yankee prisoners now in this city will shortly be removed.

ALABAMA.

The Alabama Legislature has adopted a series of resolutions affirming those passed in 1863 as follows:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened.

1. That the resolutions above copied be, and the same are hereby re-asserted and re-adopted, as expressive of the feelings, sentiments, wishes and determination of this General Assembly at the present time and in the present exigency.

2. That in the military events of last year, no case for despondency is found; and that neither patriotism nor wisdom can tolerate any termination of the present war without the maintenance of the independence of the Confederate States.

RECONSTRUCTION MOVEMENT IN THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Savannah News.

We find the following in the report of the proceedings of the Alabama House of Representatives on Wednesday last:

"Mr. Parsons' and Mr. Head's resolutions in favor of opening negotiations for peace, and Mr. Fannin's in favor of a convention of the States, were postponed till Friday."

We had seen intimations that reconstruction or submission resolutions of some sort had been introduced by some recreant members of the Alabama Legislature, but the above is the first statement of the actual purport of the resolutions that we have seen in the Montgomery papers.

The Mobile *Register*, alluding to these resolutions, speaks of their movers as the representatives of a class generally constituted of those whose doorstones have not yet been darkened by the iron heel of war, and who, having large property not yet reached by the wave of invasion, are anxious for peace to save it from the engulphing process which has made stern patriots of so many of their countrymen. The defection and treachery of such men was to be expected. Says the editor:

Who ever thought, when we undertook this war, that every man was a hero and a patriot? Who expected that the cause would not have these dead weights of lukewarmness, selfishness and cowardice to carry? Nay, that there would not be renegades, and deserters, and traitors running to the enemy, and betraying their kith and kin? We have had to travel the beaten path of human history, and these are but repetitions that find their counterparts in all the struggles of liberty.

While we write, we have not seen the resolutions which have raised such a storm in the Legislature. We cannot venture to comment upon them on hearsay testimony. Our only object is to show that however ill-advised and badly timed they may be, there is nothing in the circumstances of their birth to alarm or discourage the brave men and women of the South who have shown their determination to live free, or not live at all in this the land of their own. They cannot stay the determination of that class upon whom alone we can depend for success. They are but dust to be whirled from the chariot-wheels of a brave people rolling on to the accomplishment of their destiny. The day comes when the lukewarm, the backslider, the fainter by the way, the renegade and the traitor will call upon the mountains to cover their shame and hide them from the glorious effulgence of an achieved and victorious independence. There are in the South, thank God, men enough who cannot afford to wear the chains of slavery on their free limbs and give their wives and daughters to be servants and toys to the hated and would-be Yankee master, for the sake of saving the property of soulless cowards, to maintain this fight to the end. The army is full of such men, and we bless heaven that we can say the vast majority you meet out of the army are of the same stamp. The exceptions, who would not only bow down themselves and kiss the rod that smites them, but would drag our heroes and patriots to their knees in the same bitter degradation, are but few. We would that they would pull up stakes and move with their cattle and household goods to the Yankees, whom they either love or fear. This is no country for such souls of putty. Let them seek a safe asylum and more genial society than that of a people passing through fire and water to attain a prize priceless in blood or treasure. We shall reach that prize without electioneering in the Alabama Legislature for McClellan, or being beholden to his favor for it, if he chances to be elected President of the Yankee States. We shall reach it in spite of those at home who "cry peace, when there is no peace," and in spite of our enemies, Black Republican or Democrat, at the North.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* of Saturday says there is much unnecessary apprehension in the community that there is a reconstruction movement in the Legislature. This grows out of the number of propositions reported as looking to a peaceful solution of our difficulties. That of Mr. Parsons, from the source it emanates and the tact with which it is advocated, is regarded as the most formidable. But no apprehension need be felt; Mr. Parsons is in a woeful minority even among those supposed to be his sympathizers. He will be badly beaten whenever the vote is taken.

REBEL COTTON ORDER.

Headquarters Department of Alabama, Mississippi and Eastern Louisiana.
Selma, Sept. 22, 1864

(CIRCULAR.)

All contracts which have been entered into by officers in this department, on behalf of the Government, for the importation of any description of army supplies or merchandise of any kind whatever from within the enemy's lines, and for which payment has been contracted to be made in cotton, are hereby annulled. Officers in this department are prohibited from contracting for the importation of stores or supplies of any description from within the enemy's lines in exchange for cotton. Hereafter parties who are by law exempt from military service to the Confederate States, may bring within the lines of this department articles of ordnance, medical, quartermaster and commissary stores, of such quality and description as are strictly suitable for army use and consumption. These parties immediately upon their arrival within the lines, will report to officers hereafter to be designated by orders from these headquarters, to whom they will exhibit certified invoices of the goods, together with the prices current in the localities, and at the dates of purchase as specified in the invoices. If, upon a thorough inspection, these stores are found to be of the description above specified, and the invoices are correct and satisfactory, the articles will be purchased by the Confederates, and upon delivery, will be paid for in cotton, at a valuation of fifty cents per pound, with an allowance to the parties of fifteen per cent. on invoice amount for cost of transportation, and permission will be granted from department headquarters to export the cotton thus received in payment of goods beyond the lines of the Confederate States Army at such points as may be designated by officers commanding in the front. In all cases full reports of the inspection of goods brought in must be forwarded to department headquarters, before orders will be issued from thence for the required amount of cotton. Hereafter no articles of luxury or merchandise of any description, not necessary and suitable for army use, will be permitted to be imported from within the enemy's lines into this department. The violation of this clause will render the parties violating it liable to arrest, and the goods found in their possession will be confiscated.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR.
(Signed,) E. Surgett, A. A. G.
Official: N. T. N. Robinson, A. A. G.

EXEMPTS.

Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office,
Richmond, Va., Oct. 14, 1864.

General Orders No. 31.—I. Generals commanding reserves in the several States will, without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and after inspection, forward to the camps of instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. All such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The Inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers. By order.

S. COOPER, Adj't and Insp'r-General.

Public Opinion in Europe.

The celebrated Austrian statesman, Metternich father of the present Ambassador of Francis Joseph at Paris, was, during one of his visits to his chateau of Johannisberg, called upon by several eminent French journalists to declare which was the most potent quarter for swaying public opinion in Europe. "*Frankfort*," was the reply of the crafty diplomatist. "Frankfort," he added, "is the barometer of the public opinion of the world."

The following extract from the Frankfort journal *l'Europe*, of Sept. 15 last, is one of the most powerful corroborations on record of the prophetic soul of Prince Metternich, and while the London and Paris press are sadly blundering about American affairs, we find Frankfort, "the great barometer of public opinion in Europe," unwavering in its confidence in the final victory of our cause. The journal in question says:

"The nomination of McClellan as candidate for the Presidency by the Chicago Convention is altogether worthless, considering that no one outside of the Democratic party has taken part in these proceedings.

Now, we happen to have received information from the most trustworthy quarters which enables us to state, that the Republican party, though at present divided between Lincoln and Fremont, is still *the all-powerful, all-controling* party in the United States, ruling supreme in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the local legislatures. And the world may rest assured that all differences of opinion will be merged, on the great solemn day of the Presidential election in November next, in the universal determination of Republicans of all shades and opinions, of wresting the country from perdition by casting their vote in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and thus assuring the salvation of America.

In the meanwhile one success after another crowns the Federal arms with victory. To-day we hear of the fall of Atlanta. To-morrow we shall hear of that of Mobile, and after to-morrow of the fall of Richmond. Thus the last bulwarks of the rebellion yield to the repeated attacks of Grant and his army. Each day accomplishes its work slowly but surely, and, "exchange," that annonymous and capricious creature, whose oracles rule the world, is of course bound to bow before the majesty of facts, and imperiously order the premium on gold to go down.

—A soldiers' vote for President was lately taken at the Hagerstown (Md.) Hospital, when 319 votes were recorded for Lincoln and 27 for McClellan.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Graphic Account of the Late Movements.

The following is a copy of a private letter written by a gallant young non-commissioned officer of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers:

Deep Bottom, Va., in the Trenches,
Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

Dear Brother: Late on the afternoon of the 28th September, the Tenth Corps left the Petersburgh front and during the night crossed the Appomattox and James Rivers on pontoons to Deep Bottom. The distance is about 20 miles, and the march with knapsacks was so severe that hundreds halted and straggled on the way. When we halted on the east side of the James, early on the morning of the 29th, only forty men and two commissioned officers of the Third Regiment were present. Heartily tired we threw ourselves upon the muddy ground and were allowed one hour, by the watch, for sleep. The men were then roused and told that twenty-five minutes remained in which to cook coffee and eat their breakfast. In half an hour the Second Division was advancing against the enemy toward the Newmarket road, which leads to Richmond. When we reached the turnpike (where the Second Corps was recently repulsed) the works had been carried by colored troops, and the slaughtered negroes lay piled in heaps in front of them. Our brigade was in advance of the division and the column at once proceeded up the road by the flank. We had marched several miles and were resting, when Gen. Grant and Staff came up. The men sprang to their feet and cheered till they fairly raised the old fellow, cigar and all, from his saddle. The route was resumed, and five minutes later a couple of rifle balls whizzed by, announcing that we had come upon the enemy. The crash of artillery followed instantly from two heavy guns in front, and the shells tore through our ranks with awful effect. We were hurriedly deployed in line of battle by battalions across the road and ordered to charge. But meantime many of our men had fallen. I was stationed as a file closer behind the line to the left of the colors and close to them. Two successive shells burst among the heads of the color-guard, killing four and wounding as many more. On the left the enemy's shots, hurled with fearful accuracy and rapidity, were equally fatal. The color-sergeant dropped and one of his guard caught up the flag. We were ordered to move to the right. Terror-stricken by the howling of the fatal shells, the men had scattered and sought shelter behind the trees; for we were in the middle of a dense wood. I threw myself behind a log to avoid a passing shell and dropped into a nest of yellow-jackets. Of course they stung like blazes and brought me up in a jiffy. Finding that the left wing had become separated from the right, taking the officers with it, and leaving no one ranking myself who seemed disposed to command, I brought out the color-bearer and tried to rally our dozen remaining men around him. My tent-mate Sergeant —— had already gone to the rear, wounded in the foot, and now joined us, and one of Foster's staff riding up, ordered us to charge. The General followed and repeated the order. "But we have not men enough to protect the colors," we remonstrated, "the enemy's skirmish line may capture them." "Go on, I'll take the risk," he replied, and the next instant we were rushing forward, calling upon the Third to rally as we went. In company with the One Hundredth and Sixty-Ninth New-York we rushed out of the woods and up a hill in front, the rebels retiring. Moving gradually to the left we came upon Capt. W., his lieutenant and half a score of men. The whole division was now halted and formed in line on a road running parallell with the new rebel position. When everything was ready the Third Regiment posted between the One Hundredth and Seventeenth, and One Hundredth and Twelfth New-York, was found to number ten files (20 men.) Gen. Foster who was dismounted and led the charge in person, gave the command and the long line moved steadily to the front, over the protecting bank of the road and through the thin belt of pines that covered the space between it and the first ravine—Johnny Reb's shells at once began to drop amongst us right and left. With a trifling loss we reached the first ravine and descended its steep slope, over fallen trees and through thickset underbrush. We crossed the marshy ground below and slowly toiled up the opposite ascent. A burst of artillery from the right and front met us as we kept on over the level ground beyond. At a double quick we plunged into the second ravine, the battery on the right now enfilading the lines and shot and shell plowing through the ranks as we leaped and stumbled onward. Here a shell burst among our legs, there among a crowd of heads. Cheers and cries of agony and horror strangely mingled. Still the line toiled on, panting but resolute, up the second ascent, and hurrying over the level land, slid, rolled and tumbled into the third ravine, the din and fury of the enemy's fire increasing every moment, and casualties multiplying at every step. Death fairly reveled in that third ravine. Shells hissed and exploded about our ears incessantly, and crushed heads and mangled bodies thickly strewed our pathway. Again we struggled over fallen trees and through tangled brush, sinking almost knee deep in mud and water. A man walking on the same log with me had both legs carried away by a solid shot, and groaned awfully as he fell. We drowned his cries by hoarsely shouting "Forward!" The top of the last ravine was reached, and for a moment we paused to recover breath and gather strength for the last grand effort. Hundreds of men had already fallen, exhausted, by the way. Of the Third Regiment, only two sergeants, one private, the color-bearer and myself remained grouped around the colors. All others had been killed, wounded, or lost in the ranks of other regiments. Suddenly the order "Forward!" rang out in loud, clear tones from our leader. The answering cheer from thousands of throats seemed to shake the earth. A moment more and we were running through the corn-field under the most murderous, pitiless, storm of musketry, schrapnel, and grape and canister that I ever conceived of. The hissing and howling and screaming of the missiles, mingled with the shouts of the attacking party, the yells of the rebels and the groans of the wounded, were horrible beyond description. The leaves of corn, cut by the flying shot, floated before our eyes continually, and fell to the earth in showers. Many a poor fellow near me was struck the second time before he reached the ground with his first wound. We had passed a little log house, and were within forty paces of the abattis of the fort, when a whirlwind seemed to rush across our front. The line disappeared as though an earthquake had swallowed it. The fatal hissing increased in volume a hundred fold. Perfectly bewildered, those who remained standing halted. The ground was covered with our slain, and we had come thus far with fixed bayonets, and without firing a shot. Every one recoiled, and Foster, who was still with us, ordered a retreat. The rebels stood in crowds upon the parapet of their fort, shouting at us in derision. I tried to bring down one of them, but my rifle missed fire. I never was so *mad* in my life. As I turned, a heavy piece of shell flattened my canteen, nearly knocking me off my legs, but doing no other injury. The canteen saved my left hip joint. Tired and angry as I was, I wouldn't have double-quicked a step in retreat to save a thousand lives. On looking round for our colors I thought I recognized them and their bearer twenty paces ahead, and satisfied of their safety did not hasten to overtake them. Nothing remained to be done but to get off the wounded. I found two of our wounded sergeants, one shot through the body and unable to walk. While getting him on to a blanket R. —— came up, and together we hugged him from the field, the rebs pegging away at us till the last. On reaching the road, we learned for the first time, that our colors were missing, probably captured. That has "stuck in my crop" ever since.

Out of forty with which we started, twenty-nine had been killed or wounded. We are told that Grant ordered the assault merely to stir up the rebs and make them send troops to their left. He *did* stir 'em up, by thunder! Still, if we can gain a victory elsewhere by being thrashed here, Johnny may thrash us every day in the week if he can. While we were fighting, the first division of our corps went to within one mile and a half of Richmond.

In haste, ED. K. W.

Sermon by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

Long before the hour for commencing the services on Sunday evening, a crowd of anxious expectants thronged about the doors, awaiting entrance to hear Mr. Beecher's second discourse on political topics. In a few minutes after the opening of the doors, pews, aisles and lobbies were densely crowded.

After the preliminary exercises, Mr. Beecher announced as his text the words found in Luke xix., 41-44: "And when he was come near, he beheld the city, and wept over it, saying, If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace! but now are they hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about them, and compass them ronnd, and keep them in on every side, and shall lay them even with the ground and thy children within them; and they shall not leave in them one stone upon another; because thou knowest not the time of thy visitation." After a reference to the city thus doomed to destruction, Mr. Beecher proceeded to say: The pending election even more than that of 1860 depends upon principle. If we go wrong, we lose everything; if right, we save everything worth saving. It is necessary for Christian men to understand the issues before the country, for unless the principles of truth and right are vindicated, we are in danger of making a peace which will be like a heap of living coals covered with ashes, ready to burst into flame at any moment. When this war broke forth it became necessary for every one, swept on by the great popular tide of feeling, to pretend at least to support the war. To seem to be lukewarm then was held a crime. But now there may be a greater crime than torpor was then—an unjust peace. To have peace when war was necessary would have been a crime—to have peace now would be a far greater one, until the great objects of the war should be accomplished. We must ask ourselves the question whether it be a genuine peace, or a mere sham, with no evils, such as caused the war, removed, with "the Union as it was," with all its attendant injustice and oppression. But you can't have four years of war, and still have things as they were. It would be a shame, utterly without excuse, for the North is right in this contest. It is in sympathy with the great principles of justice and humanity. And now, if we sneak back into a peace, with all the former evils unredressed, and the same evil men in authority, we shall be worthy only of the world's contempt and scorn.

The grand underlying principle of our political system is that each Government—State and National—shall be maintained intact in its appropriate sphere. Both are necessary to the perfection of our system. The Northern and Southern ideas in regard to this question are utterly antagonistic. The South maintains the absolute sovereignty of the State—the North the sovereignty of the National Government, and the subordination to its proper position of the State. It was slavery that gave rise to the divisions on this subject between the sections, and a shame indeed would it be to leave the solution of the question to our children, when we can far better decide it now ourselves. Referring to the course of Alexander H. Stephens, he read the letter which he addressed to his friends in the North for their assistance, which seemed, he said, chiefly remarkable for its sadness of tone, and proceeded to meet Mr. Stephens' argument in regard to the heresy of State Sovereignty. I declare, he said, the doctrine thus enunciated to be monstrously false. I defy any man to prove that the States ever had a separate existence. During the colonial times they had no separate sovereignty. When the colonies broke from British dominion, they did not then claim separate existence. He quoted from John Adams to show that Massachusetts, which was farthest advanced in the understanding of her true position as a State, sent to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia to ask whether it would be best for her to set up a separate State Government. Does that look like sovereignty? It was argued in Congress that the people had a right to establish such a government, but the idea was declared monstrous. New-Hampshire followed with a similar request, and thus began to be developed the system of State Governments dependent upon a General Government. Then followed the suggestion to "form a more perfect Union"—not a league, mind, but a firm, well-established *Union*. The transition of the States was from the sovereignty of Great Britain to the Confederacy, and thence to the Union. They made war by the authority of the Union, and peace was made by the Union. The sovereignty of the State was never recognized. Why was this doctrine advanced? Was it because the South was oppressed and deprived of its rights? I know no better authority on this point than Mr. Alexander H. Stephens. In his speech before the secession of Georgia he showed clearly that the South had no cause whatever for secession; that she had had everything she asked, and that the North, by the action of the General Government, had yielded to all their demands for the extension of slavery. And this is the man who has written this letter to prove the sovereignty of the States. And why is he so anxious to maintain this doctrine? It is wholly because slavery is dependent upon it. Now who is the white-livered scoundrel who will vote for such men? [Applause.]

Now, fellow-citizens, do you want a change in this government? That is the question to be decided in the coming election. If you want the government of your fathers, vote the Union ticket; if you want a new government, go with the peace party. If the South want peace, they can have it by submission and obedience, and they can't have it any other way. They have brought war and desolation upon the land, and now, through their Northern tools they are sneakingly crying for peace. They can have it only by submission to the Government.

The second great danger to the country is in the settlement of the Slavery question. On this point Mr. Beecher reviewed the usual arguments in regard to the evils of the institution, and then said: Before the war, the Goverment could not interfere with slavery, because it was a local State institution. If it had attempted to transcend its powers in this respect, I should have resisted it. But this is now changed. When the South went to war, while they did not get rid of their responsibilities, they lost their privileges. Now the General Government is obliged to settle this question on general principles of equity and justice. An administration that leaves slavery as it was, will be no more free from responsibility in its guilt, than Pilate was of the death of Christ. I go for the utter overthrow and extermination of the institution. Mr. Beecher closed with an earnest appeal to every voter to exercise his right in the interests of liberty and humanity.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Peace Commissioners in St. Domingo—Threats of Civil War in Venezuela, &c.

Havana, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

We have news from Monte-Cristi up to the 5th of this month, but there is little additional intelligence except that the five Commissioners sent by Salcedo, the President of the insurgent Government, had arrived at Monte-Cristi on the 1st instant. A few other prisoners had been returned to the Spaniards. The yellow fever was still prevalent, and some officers had recently died of it, and others of dysentery.

From Venezuela the dates are up to the 24th of September, and it appears that order has been re-established in the States of Aragua and Guarico, the State authorities acting in unison with the General Government. However, that Republic was not entirely tranquil for the States of Guayana, which had accepted with repugnance the existing constitution, is now in open hostility with the Central Government, having published a Declaration of Independence, in which it dissolves its compact with the Venezuelan Union.

The Executive, as soon as it heard of the insurrection, declared a blockade along all the coast between "Boca de Vagres" and "Navios," including the delta of the Orinoco, and along the banks of that river up to Ciudad Bolivar.

Marshal Falcon has begun to organize his troops, having already collected three thousand men near his headquarters at Valencia, in the State of Carabobo. He has called upon various States for their contingents of militia, and the public forces intended to pacify the country will amount to 7,500 men.

The State of New-Barcelona, bordering upon that of Guayana, flew to arms at the first intimation of the revolt. Its President, Gen. Fermin Bello, was on the frontier with a force of 2,500 men. The insurgents nominated a Commissioner to confer with Gen. Falcon. It is reported that he demanded the separation and recognition of Guayana as a sovereign and absolute power, but this appears a perversion of the true tenor of that State's requirements, for we are told in the same breath that they acknowledge Falcon as President, but that they demand the cessation of any interference with the taxes, and oblivion, or rather ratification, of their recent acts.

With the exception of this beginning of civil war, the country is quite tranquil, while commerce and agriculture are prosperous.

A blockade-runner from Galveston has brought news from that port and from Houston up to the 4th inst. On the 1st, two steamers had entered Galveston, having run the blockade after being well chased by the cruisers. By way of Shreveport and from Atchafalaya it was announced that the United States troops, to the number of 12,000 men, had passed the river on the 23d, and after remaining inactive for three or four days, had retired toward Morganzia.

At the headquarters of Cooper, in the Indian Territory, it was announced that Gen. Star Wattie had attacked the Federals at Cabin Creek, and after a fight of six hours, driven them from their positions.

The non-arrival of the *Roanoke* in New-York, when the *Columbia* sailed from there, has excited attention, rather on account of previous rumors than owing to the number of days on the passage, for as it sailed on the 29th, a voyage of seven days, though long, is not sufficient to excite alarm. I say its non-arrival, though that is a mooted point, for two letters affirm its approach to the narrows, while others assert that the entering vessel was the *Havana*.

Two fatal accidents from firearms in the heedless hands of boys have plunged several highly influential families into mourning, and the distress is the more intense, because, singularly enough, in both instances, the boy killed was cousin to the involuntary slayer.

After the intense heat we have suffered here, people speak of the severity of the Summer as in New-York you attribute the same quality to the Winter. The weather is becoming rather cooler and more agreeable; last night at 11 o'clock, the thermometer marked 76 degrees in the open air, but a breeze tempered that warmth. I mention this for the birds of passage who throng Havana every Winter.

LARA.

Affairs at Castle Garden.—Since the closing of the several recruiting offices on the Battery grounds, the utmost vigilance has been required of the officers at Castle Garden to protect unsuspecting emigrants from swindling bounty brokers and unprincipled boarding-house keepers. The system recently introduced by Mr. Casserly, the general agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, through which emigrants landed at Castle Garden are exactly informed of all their rights and privileges, both as to enlistments in the army and navy and engagements for labor, works admirably. Before emigrants are permitted to leave the building, they are addressed by a crier, who explains to them the many devices resorted to by swindlers to rob them. Play cards, printed in German and English text, setting forth the amount of bounties men who desire to enlist in the army or navy are entitled to, are conspicuously posted about the premises; in fact, every precaution has been taken to protect the emigrant as far as possible. Among the recent improvements suggested at Castle Garden is the establishing of a library for the use of emigrants. The enterprise is still new and requires the aid of all benevolently inclined. It is frequently the case that emigrants are compelled to remain several days about the premises waiting for friends or employment, and could they be furnished with books much of the temptation to be led astray would be removed. The library has already grown to considerable size, and if those who have books, either old or new, to spare, will donate them to the Castle Garden library, they will confer a great favor on many "a stranger in a strange land." There are but few public libraries in the city that have not a large number of books too much used for general distribution, which would be "as good as new" at Castle Garden. From those interested in benevolent enterprises, contributions in books or money will be gratefully acknowledged by the promoters of the enterprise.

Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman.

Called to point out the man who has ever been true
At the head of a host, at the head of a few,
In success or reverse, the same ever, "True Blue!"
Who but Sherman?

In the South, in the West, and wherever he led,
Untiring, unshrinking, the heart and the head
Of the army he served with, the leader or led—
Faithful Sherman!

Through abattis, o'er field-works, through gun-raked defile,
Up the mount's rugged steep, through the forest's dark aisle,
It was all the same thing—it was, "On, rank and file!"
Fearless Sherman!

Many battles, first-class, can our General score,
Dalton, Dallas, All'toona, Lost Mount, Kenesaw,
Big Shanty, Peach-tree Creek, Jonesborough—aye, and more!
Glorious Sherman!

And then, when, at last, in his fortified hold,
When at bay, drunk with fury, the enemy bold,
How his genius the rage of the rebels controll'd
Wily Sherman!

Until victory crown'd such a wondrous campaign,
Likely, never, our country will witness again,—
Then how clear his despatches, of bragging no stain,—
Honest Sherman.

The advance to Atlanta, a combat each mile,
The supplying his troops one long battle the while,
Is a feat just reversing the usual style,—
Able Sherman!

Then let East, North and West in one hurrah unite,
And the nation's applauses his exploits requite,
And the bard and historian his eulogy write
Noble Sherman!

Anchor.

FROM WEST KENTUCKY.

Paducah Threatened—Stirring Appeal of Gen. Meredith to the People.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

Paducah, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Much excitement prevails throughout this county respecting a raid that is being made into Western Kentucky. It was our intention to reoccupy Mayfield this morning, but during last night information was received of the probable advance of a large force into this district.

Scouts and deserters say that Forrest is at Corinth. He crossed the river near Tuscumbia on the 10th, being hard pressed by Federal cavalry. He lost a good many men, horses and arms. One of the flatboats on which he crossed sunk, drowning the horses and several of the men on board. Others, attempting to swim their horses, were chilled by the water, and, with their horses, were drowned. This was on the same day that Col. Hoes was defeated at Eastport. The rebel force left at Eastport is reported at 3,000. Forrest has with him, besides other cavalry, the Sixth and Eighteenth Texas Cavalry, Willis' battalion. He told Kentuckians that he was coming to free their State from the hand of the oppressor, and to enable them to vote right at the coming election.

Buford, on Wednesday last, addressed his troops, telling them his mission was mainly a political one—that the people of the First District of Kentucky were being misled by the General in command (Gen. Meredith)—and that he (Buford) was going to see that it was stopped. He came to attend the elections and to allow Kentuckians to vote as they pleased.

The prospect is very serious, unless reinforcements are sent forthwith. Gen. Meredith has issued a stirring proclamation, calling upon citizens to meet in Market-house-square this afternoon, and take some steps for the city's defence. The proclamation reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION TO THE CITIZENS OF PADUCAH.

Headquarters District of Western Kentucky,
Paducah, Ky., Oct. 18, 1864.

The General commanding has information that the enemy who has before ravaged this district is threatening by his advance in the neighboring county to again attempt a raid of robbery and murder upon this place. In this crisis he desires to call upon you to rally for your own defence. Your houses and firesides are in danger. You must defend them.

The General, therefore, appeals to every loyal citizen, capable of bearing arms, to lay aside all business and meet at 11 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, in the market house, to organize and arm for the defence of the city. Immediately after the organization of companies of volunteers, arms and ammunition will be furnished by the officers assigned to that duty.

Patriots of Kentucky! You, whose sons stood shoulder to shoulder at Tippecanoe and on the red fields of Mexico, and bore through bloody strife the radiant flag of our glorious country—you are exhorted by all the sacred memories that stir the patriot's heart, to stand up once more for your fatherland. Show now, by free-will offering of yourselves, your loyalty and devotion to that Union under whose protection you owe all that you possess of wealth and honor, and whose foundations were made strong by the blood of your ancestors. Let the traitorous hordes of rebellion feel, if ever again they attempt their ruthless incursions upon your fair domains, that your loyal hearts and sturdy hands are pledged to deal swift vengeance upon them.

The General commanding feels full confidence that he does not appeal to you in vain. The citizens of Paducah and Kentucky are still Americans and his countrymen, and he is assured that now, when an opportunity may be offered you to show your devotion to the flag, and brighten the record made glorious by your fathers, you will never desert that flag or disgrace that noble record.

S. MEREDITH,
Brig.-Gen. Com. District Western Kentucky.

Remarkable Case of Petrifaction.—The Monongahela *Republican* contains the following: "Parties engaged in exhuming the bodies of the Mercer family for removal from the old graveyard to Monongahela City Cemetery on Friday last, found the body of Mr. J. B. Mercer in a singular state of petrifaction. The graves of Mrs. Mercer and the two children on each side were about sixteen inches lower than that of their father, yet while their bodies had returned to dust and were perfectly dry, his grave was filled with water, and his body turned to stone. Mr. Mercer was drowned in May, 1843, at what is called the old wharf, and his body, remaining in the river for eighteen days, was found on the 'riffle' near Parkinson's; he was forty-five years of age, and was buried on the hill in the above described grave. Through the kindness of Mr. Filson we were permitted to examine the body closely. It was solid and firm, turned to stone, from the ankle joints to the neck; the feet had fallen off and were mouldered to dust, but the head, which had also fallen off, was petrified, and the hair well preserved. The body was solid, and upon being struck, gave out a dead heavy sound; the petrification was so perfect that the pores of the skin were distinct, and the proportions of the form well preserved. This has been attributed by many to the length of time the body remained in the water before interment. As petrification is never caused by internal action, but is always the result of external deposites and surroundings, this theory cannot explain the circumstances fully. The bodies of the family were reinterred in the Monongahela Cemetery by the M. E. Church of this city, and a handsome marble shaft placed above their graves by that congregation, to which, it will be remembered, Mrs. Agatha Mercer bequeathed some $1,000 at her decease."

The President's Reply to the Warren Baptist Association.—The Warren, R. I., Baptist Association have received from the Secretary of State the following acknowledgment of the reception of the patriotic resolutions adopted by them at their meeting held in Providence:

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 23, 1864.

To Rev. B. P. Byram, Moderator of the Warren Baptist Association of Rhode Island:

Sir: I have received, and in compliance with your request, I have submitted to the President of the United States the resolutions of the Warren Baptist Association. I am charged by him to express his profound acknowledgments to that Reverend Assembly for their enlightened, patriotic and humane appreciation of the issues involved in the great conflict in which the country is engaged with reckless and desperate, internal enemies. In return, the President desires you to be assured of his most earnest wishes for the advancement of the religion of peace, liberty and brotherly love, and for the rapid dissemination of that religion throughout the world.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Warming and Ventilation of Schools.—It is to be hoped that the matter of properly warming and ventilating our public schools will receive attention from the proper authorities before the cold weather sets in. The deficiencies as to both have been a cause of serious complaint. The School Committee of the Citizens' Association call attention to the matter and say, in regard to the warming, that in many schools the so-called warming apparatus is a disgrace to civilization and humanity. Take the school No. 99 Greenwich-street, where the thermometer could not be made to show a temperature above forty degrees till 1 or 2 o'clock P. M. all last Winter, and where the teachers and scholars were constantly shivering, taking cold, and laying the foundation of fatal disease. In another school built in Forty-second-street, the teachers and scholars were compelled to keep on shawls, and cloaks through school hours, to preserve themselves from freezing. So of several other schools. And in numerous cases no provision is made to enable the attendants to dry and warm their feet on coming in from wet and snowy pavements. Such schools are mere death-traps to the attendants.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 23, 1864

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Sheridan telegraphs that he pursued the flying rebels nearly to Mt. Jackson, and that the evidences of an entire rout were complete on every hand. The rebels took twenty-four pieces of artillery from us early in the morning, but Sheridan not only retook them, but added twenty-four more to them, and they are now at his headquarters. The Valley is strewn with arms and equipments thrown away by the enemy, and not less than three hundred wagons have been captured or destroyed.

Our special dispatches inform us that Gen. Butler has carried his point, and that the rebel authorities have dispensed with the services of the colored United States soldiers who were put at hard labor in their trenches. Gen. Butler, it will be remembered, put an equal number of rebel prisoners at work in the Dutch Gap Canal. On Friday Gen. Lee officially notified Gen. Butler that these negro soldiers had been taken from the works and sent back to Richmond to be treated properly as prisoners of war. Gen. Butler at once relieved the rebel prisoners from further labor upon the canal. The oath of allegiance was then offered to them, when one-fourth of their number took it.

The Nashville *Union* of Oct. 19, says: "Gen. Hood's army was at Somerville yesterday morning, evidently attempting to escape in the direction of Talladega, Alabama. Forrest's cavalry is covering his retreat. Heavy skirmishing occurred all day yesterday. Hood has his whole army with him, and therefore the reports of an attack on Atlanta are without foundation. He will not fight as long as he can avoid it. Ten days will suffice to repair the railroad from here to Atlanta. Hood's army is out of supplies, and can take no line to collect any, and his men are compelled to live on parched corn. Sherman has plenty of supplies for months. A foraging train of 1,500 wagons, which had been sent out a few days since, came in loaded yesterday."

Twelve of the St. Albans' robbers and murderers have been arrested in Canada. The leader of the gang claims to be an officer in the Confederate army, and writes a cool and impudent letter, in which he claims of his arrest upon British ground, intimating that it is a violation of British neutrality. The effrontery of the scoundrel who shot down the citizens of St. Alban's in cold blood is remarkable, even for such a villain. A strong effort, it is evident, will be made by those robbers and their Canadian sympathizers to escape punishment.

A daring reconnoissance took place at Mobile on the 10th. The dispatch-boat *Laura*, having on board several army officers, including Gen. Granger's Adjutant-General, proceeded through the obstructions in the channel and torpedoes to within three miles of Mobile, and steamed about in daylight. Not the least hostile demonstration was made by the rebels. On the 8th a gunboat was reconnoitering on the bank of Mobile Bay, opposite Navy Cove, when a battery of flying artillery suddenly opened fire. Three shots were planted fairly in the gunboat, but not much damage was done, and the rebels left before a response could be given. A heavy storm prevailed on the 8th, 9th and 10th in the bay.

GENERAL NEWS.

General business was devoid of animation on Saturday. Flour, Grain, Whisky, and the principal kinds of provisions were quoted firmer, but were lightly dealt in. Cotton and Wool were in request and steady. The movements in most other articles were unimportant. Freights were very quiet, with 398 vessels of all classes in port.

A very fine specimen of the American hoot owl, captured in New-Jersey, by Mr. Chas. A. Miller, bookseller of Nassau-street, was presented by him to the Central Park, on Friday.

The Germans of the Sixteenth Ward did not indorse Mr. Lamont for Assembly, at their meeting on the 19th. The correction is made at the request of Mr. Lamont. No candidate was indorsed at that meeting.

The case of the abduction of the boy gymnast, George W. Seagrist, by Senoreia Eckhard, came up before Justice Dowling yesterday. The examination was adjourned until Monday, when a decision will be given.

It is understood that Mayor Gunther issued an order yesterday afternoon, suspending City Inspector Boole from office, but as it was late when the order was signed, it is probable that it will not be served on Mr. Boole till to-morrow, as his office is closed at 3 P. M. on Saturdays. The suspension is made by authority of section 21 of the Charter, which, among other things, provides that "the Mayor shall have power to suspend, for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of departments, except the Comptroller and the Counsel to the Corporation, which suspension and the cause thereof, shall be communicated to the Common Council, if in session; and if not, then at the first meeting thereof." The reasons for the suspension are not definitely known, but will be given to the Common Council to-morrow. It is presumed that they are extravagant expenditure in street cleaning and noncompliance with the orders of the Commissioners of Health to remove the fat-boiling nuisances, and perhaps the recent allegations of fraud in disposing of appointments to office.

A rousing Union meeting was held Friday evening at Port Jervis. The Wigwam, holding 1,500 or upward, was crowded to its fullest capacity. Addresses were made by Wm. E. Robinson and L. A. Fuller, Esqrs., of New-York.

Major-Gen. Carl Schurz will address his German fellow-citizens at the Cooper Institute, in this city, on the 4th day of November next.

It has been stated that the St. Alban's raiders were probably bounty-jumpers and deserters from the States. The following telegram, sent by one of the gang to the notorious George N. Sanders, is a sufficient refutation of this theory:

To Geo. N. Sanders, Ottawa Hotel, Montreal:

We are captured. Do what you can for us.

C. C. WALLACE.

Gen. Owen and Maj. Harry White, made stirring Union speeches at a meeting in Philadelphia on Friday night. On the same evening, Gens. Sickles and Dix, and Gov. Curtin, were serenaded and made eloquent speeches.

An association for the relief of destitute soldiers is about being formed in this city, the special mission of which will be the assisting of discharged veterans, during the coming Winter, who are unable to provide for themselves.

The Nashville *Union* says the vote at the camp of the Eighteenth Ohio, at Chattanooga, amounted to one thousand and sixty-seven. The sixty-seven were Copperheads. The Twelfth Ohio Independent Battery at Murfreesboro polled 150 votes for the Union candidates and not a Copperhead. This is the more significant from the fact that this battery served two years in the Army of the Potomac, under the peace candidate McClellan. The vote of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio, at Camp Brough, near Nashville, was 400 for the Union, and 100 for the Copperhead ticket. Reports made to James C. Wetmore, Ohio State Military Agent, from twenty voting precincts in the Army of the Potomac, show that there have been twenty-six Union votes to one opposition. The Ohio soldiers' vote in Louisville, Jeffersonville and New Albany is 556, of which only seventeen are Copperhead. The voters represent seventy counties, and the vote is a good index of the Union vote in Sherman's army.

A refugee, just arrived at Cairo from Selma, Ala., says the rebels are manufacturing large quantities of heavy ordnance, using energy worthy of a better cause. He is well acquainted with the mechanics in Selma, and says they are mostly Union men, and would gladly leave if they could get away. They are working for $9 50 per day, while provisions and the necessaries of life are at enormous prices, as the following examples fully show: Flour, one dollar per pound; salt, one dollar per pound; muslins, five dollars and fifty cents per yard; thread, five dollars per spool; common shirting, three dollars and fifty cents per yard; bunches of cotton yarn, weighing five pounds, sixty dollars; black felt hats, one hundred dollars; and everything else in the same rate. He looks upon Selma and Montgomery as the very keystones of the Confederacy, as all iron and coal pass through these places, and all the ordnance and ammunition are manufactured there. Coal and iron are brought to Selma by transports, and thence shipped by the Montgomery and West Point railroad to different points. The navy-yard, under command of Commodore Farrand, late of New York, has recently been removed from Selma to a point twenty miles from the Alabama river, on the Bigbee.

No other State election comes off before the general election in November, except in West Virginia, where there is to be an election on the fourth Tuesday of October, the 25th inst., for Governor and other State officers, and for three Representatives in Congress.

In regard to the recent robbing raid at St. Alban's, Vt., the Montreal *Witness*, a very fair and candid paper, says: "But for the tone of bitter hostility to the United States, which has so long characterized a portion of our press, and the marked sympathy with that tone of many of our prominent men, no such attempt as this on the Vermont Banks would ever have been dreamed of. The danger of fostering such raids by malignant abuse of the late United States Consul and everything American, has been pointed out over and over again, but in vain, and the attempts to seize vessels on Lake Erie, and to rob banks in Vermont are the results. Surely it is time to pause in our career of Americophobia. The prompt action of our Government in this St. Albans' raid, is worthy of all praise, and will, we trust, tend powerfully to give a new and better tone to its organs of the press."

The Nashville *Times*, of Oct. 19, says that several soldiers of the Forty-fifth Volunteers, now stationed at that place, called on it the previous day to state that Governor Seymour's Agent came out to their camp the other day to distribute McClellan Electoral tickets. Out of 336 soldiers he succeeded in getting two men to accept the Chicago Peace ticket. The others all told the McClellan-Seymour agent that they were for "Abe and Andy." The regiment was raised in New York city.

The True Issue Before Our People.

A cotemporary intimates that the subject of slavery is entirely indifferent to the Union party, because not much is said of it in this canvass. There could not be a greater mistake. The course of the Union party from its origin as the Republican party in 1856, when it declared "Polygamy and Slavery the twin sisters of Barbarism;" during the canvass of 1860, when it established its protest against the extension of Slavery; through the immortal legislation of the years 1860–1864, whereby slavery was practically stricken down forever as a political power, and culminating in the Platform of 1864, which will be a Bill of Rights for humanity during many centuries to come, has been most honorable, and will win the everlasting gratitude of posterity. The Union party needs no explanation or defence in its most clear position on the subject of this great national evil.

It is true, not much is said of the matter in this election. But there must be common sense in all things. The subject of the wrong of slavery, or even of its extension or of any possible disposition of it in the future, is not now up before the people for decision. The moral sense and the judgment of the Nation—especially of the great farming class—has decided on this great Wrong once and forever. They believe it a wrong to the slave and even a greater misfortune to the master: they know it curses and impoverishes a country. In the light of the fearful barbarism shown by the rebels in this war and their most unblushing dishonor, even the most stupid of our population have come to see that Slavery is one of the greatest blocks in the path of civilization and humanity. They would not for an empire of territory, see it extended an inch on this continent. They hope, whether by gradual or violent means, to see it exterminated, so that it may sow no harvest of curses for their children and children's children. This is the sober, earnest view of the great mass of our rural population.

But the immediate decision of this question is not now before them. And though there can be no greater question than a question of Justice, yet it may be said that for this election, a greater topic even than Slavery is before the nation. The question which voters now must decide upon, includes Slavery and everything else; it embraces the destiny of both the black and white races. The matters to be decided are simply, "Shall we have a Convention of States, with its consequent revolution and anarchy; an armistice, with its necessary sequent, the independence of the Confederacy; 'a Peace which is no peace;' or shall we reassert the authority of the Constitution and the laws over the rebellious States?"

If the people decide in favor of the former, and elect George B. McClellan as President, even Slavery becomes almost an inconsiderable evil, compared with the wider procession of evils which would march over our once happy territory: anarchy, civil war between five or six rival confederacies, lasting a century; bloodshed without limit; havoc, woe, and grief, such as no land has ever beheld; Slavery renewed in the Border States, followed by horrible insurrections; Slavery fortified and ten fold more barbarous in the Southern States; both negro and white perishing in the wars, lasting for generations.

On the other hand, if the Baltimore Platform be sustained by the people, and Mr. Lincoln be elected, we see in the distance Union linked with perpetual Peace, and Liberty disenthralling both white and black, following in her blessed footsteps, a long future of justice and equal rights to all races and classes, and of prosperity and happiness such as the world has never seen.

Sheridan as a Hardware Merchant.—The Southern Confederacy will soon be short of hardware if Sheridan remains in active business. His dispatch, published yesterday, says that fifty pieces of artillery were captured on Wednesday; but as this includes twenty of our own guns, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy in the early part of the day, it makes our actual gain thirty. Add to these the other thirty-five pieces he had captured from Early in the three preceding battles of the campaign, and it reduces the rebel artillery by sixty-five guns. Beside this hardware proper, he has taken between twenty and thirty caissons, and, it is estimated, over 12,000 small arms, in his month's campaign. Of articles seized by Sheridan that perhaps cannot be strictly classified as hardware, (to wit, rebel soldiers,) we shall soon know from Sheridan himself how near they are to ten thousand in number.

Resources Left to the Rebels.

The Richmond *Whig* proposes that the rebel Government shall employ secret emissaries to set fire to the principal cities of the North. Bands of their ruffians seem to be already engaged on the Canadian frontier in robbery and murder. There are one or two other little expedients for bringing the North to terms which the *Whig* seems to have overlooked, but which we do not object to mentioning. One is, the poisoning of reservoirs and wells. There are plenty of cutthroats who can be hired to do jobs of this kind all over the North, and the matter ought to be brought under the notice of the rebel Senate at that secret session which the *Whig* recommends for the consideration of the town-burning project. The subject is one well fitted for the deliberations of such an august body. The poisoning scheme has many advantages over the other. Hecatombs of "Yankees" might be killed in this way at a very small expense to the Confederacy. We think an appropriation of $10,000 in Confederate paper would probably cover the whole cost.

There is, beside this, the plan of private assassination, to which the *Whig* has not alluded, but which will probably come before the rebel Senate at its secret session. Bravoes might easily be hired to assassinate Grant, Lincoln, Sheridan, and nearly every other prominent or obnoxious Northern man, and we are satisfied they could be got cheap. We suggest poisoning as the readiest means, and the one least liable to detection. A cotton bond, laid out by Mr. Benjamin, in the purchase of a small parcel of arsenic or strychnine, and then judiciously mixed in the coffee of the "Northern Despot," and of his "minions," would send spasms of joy through the whole Confederacy. We should think the mere mention of such devices would open up visions of a glorious career for his "beloved country" to every true Confederate. With cotton, arsenic, strychnine, bowie knives, she may look forward to having the world at her feet. Wretched "lob-sided Yankees," "sniveling English Abolitionists," "wild and visionary Frenchmen," might possibly take exception to the new plan of disposing of the enemies of the South; but they could of course be silenced in the same manner. Let a Confederate diplomatist only get at their soup or their pudding, and they would rail no more.

The Franco-Italian Convention.

The European journals have arrived at the most opposite conclusions touching the objects and probable effects of this new and remarkable treaty, and yet its terms do not afford much scope for doubt. The Franco-Italian convention, the text of which has recently appeared in the *Moniteur* and in our own columns, is evidently a compromise. The French Emperor, on certain conditions, agrees to withdraw his garrison from Rome within a fixed period, and the Italian King, in order to rid Italy of these foreign troops, assents to the conditions specified. He promises to remove his Court and Government to Florence in six months from the date of the convention; he undertakes the liquidation of that portion of the Papal debt which belongs to those States of the Church lately annexed to his Kingdom; and he binds himself to protect the "Patrimony of St. Peter" from all external aggression.

These concessions have given great offence to the ultra-national party among the subjects of Victor Emanuel, who regard them as a virtual renunciation of the claim of Italy to Rome; but, however objectionable, they had to be made, or Napoleon would have come to no terms of any kind. Had the Italian monarch been a free agent, he would no more have yielded these points than the most uncompromising of his censurers; yet if, by yielding them, he has insured the withdrawal of the French troops from the "Eternal City," must it not be admitted that he has conferred a great benefit on Italy?

The stipulation which binds him to protect the Papal territory from invasion, precludes, of course, all idea of any attempt, on his part, to take forcible possession of Rome, since it would be preposterous to suppose that, while engaging to shield His Holiness from the aggression of others, the King had reserved the right of becoming his assailant himself. But it does not by any means follow from this that all chance of recovering Rome is lost to Italy. Though neither the Italian King nor the Italian people can undertake the enterprise, the Romans themselves, after the departure of the French, will in course of time very probably set about the work of recovering its capital to their country. Victor Emanuel, if bound to defend the Papal territory from foreign invasion, will certainly not be bound to shield the Papal Government from its own subjects, and if the Romans have only the spirit to conquer and disarm the mercenaries, who will then be sole guardians of the Pontifical throne, the residue of the business will be easy of accomplishment.

Hence it is evident that Italy will still have ground for hope, even should the provisions of the treaty be carried out. But this is somewhat problematical. Without the assent of the Pope that instrument must assuredly remain a dead letter; and we have the authority of the *Gazette de France* for asserting that he will not sanction it, and that Cardinal Antonelli has already addressed a note to the French Government, in which he pronounces it "a violation of international law," "at variance with the rights of the sovereign Pontiff," and "a patent of impunity to his enemies." Well, the protest of the Pontiff may seal the fate of the treaty, but it can hardly prove prejudicial to the interests of Italy; for after the condemnation uttered against the intervention policy of France, in the recent dispatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Napoleon cannot suffer his troops to remain much longer at Rome—and, when they are gone, the Italian monarch will be in a far better position to discharge his duties to Italy than he would be in were he fettered by the obligations of the convention.

End of the Great Taeping Rebellion.

The Taeping rebellion in China is virtually at an end. Nankin, its capital, and the ancient capital of China, has been taken by the Imperialists, the rebel King has committed suicide, the bravest of the rebel chiefs have been slain or made prisoners, the remains of the rebel forces are no longer an army, but a fugitive, panic-stricken mob, without leaders capable of reorganizing them, and without spirit to renew the conflict.

Such is the pith of the intelligence received by the last mail from China, touching the finale of an insurrection that, for almost twenty years, has laid waste the "Flowery Land" with fire and sword.

The counsel of Gordon, who had paid a visit to the besiegers' camp, and reports of the wretched state of the garrison, roused the Imperialists to action, and encouraged them to attempt storming the city. On the morning of the 18th of July a mine was exploded near the east gate, which made a breach 120 feet wide in the outer wall, and immediately the assault commenced both by land and sea. The land forces were commanded by Tran-kwo-Trun, brother of the viceroy; and the naval forces placed themselves under the conduct of Capt. Rowse, of the steamer *Confucius*, a Yankee tar who chanced to be lying off Nankin at the time, and who rendered material aid to the Imperialists by engaging and silencing two batteries which the rebels had erected facing the river, and on which the besiegers' gunboats could make no impression. Meanwhile the attack on the land side was carried on with so much vigor, that ere noon the rebels had been driven from every part of the outer wall, and had to seek refuge within the inner fortifications. Here the Taeping soldiers made a desperate defence, but they were too weak to withstand long the superior numbers of the Imperialists, who, on the following day, became undisputed masters of their original metropolis.

But the glory of Nankin had departed under rebel rule. It had shrunk to less than half its former size. Its trade had died out, its opulence had vanished, its people had perished of hunger or fled away for safety, and the victors found no *loot* there, save the enormous gold seal of the Taeping Emperor.

The recapture of Nankin, the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of peace, will tend to promote the interests alike of native and foreigner. The affrighted inhabitants will return to their old abodes, the ruined cities and villages will be rebuilt, the peasant will resume the cultivation of the soil; the merchant and mechanic will reopen the shops, and agriculture, industry and commerce will once more shower their blessings on old China.

This is, certainly, a very pleasing prospect to contemplate. Nor is there any danger of its beauty being marred, save from one source—the arrogance of the Celestials. All the advantages obtained by the Europeans over the Chinese, and all the concessions exacted from the latter by the former, have been obtained and exacted, in great part, since the outbreak of the civil war, which divided and weakened the Empire. Distracted and exhausted, however, though it was, the Pekin Government defended itself with obstinacy against the attacks of the outside barbarians, and yielded up to them the privileges which they claimed with unmistakable repugnance. But the rebellion being now suppressed, the whole military force of the country available for another conflict with the intruders, and the native soldiery no longer ignorant of European mode of fighting, would it be at all surprising were the "Brother of the Sun and Moon," elated as he is by recent victories, to conceive the idea of attempting to expel the strangers from his dominions, and to strip them of those immunities which they wrung from him in the hour of his adversity? There exists an apprehension among European residents out there that sooner or later a general onslaught will be made on them, and that the overthrow of the Taepings will ultimately bring the calamities of war, instead of the blessings of peace, to the foreign traders. This alarming anticipation certainly detracts somewhat from the charms of the prospect which the return of tranquillity has opened up.

Southern "Subjugation."—One of the arguments upon which the Opposition speakers lay great stress in the present campaign, is the impossibility, as they say, of "subjugating" eight millions of determined men.

The mistake these orators make is in supposing it is necessary for us to "subjugate" the rebels, in the European sense of that word. In the consolidated Governments of the Old World, where the central power appoints every prefect, and petty functionary and magistrate, no rebellion can be considered as subdued until the paramount authority of the sovereign is recognized in all these minute ramifications. But here the case is quite different. Under the Federal system, in most matters of local administration, the people of each district make their own laws and appoint their own officers. *The points of contact* between them and the Federal Government are very few, and the difficulty of maintaining the authority of the latter at these points is proportionally diminished.

If we destroy the *armies of the Confederacy*, we do all that is required. Everything else can be left to time and self-interest, which must control at the South as it does everywhere else. If we destroy the armies of the South, we *can disarm the South*, and when we have once done that, it will require but a comparatively small standing army to enable us to collect the revenues and enforce the decisions of the Federal courts. Acquiescence in all other matters may be left to time and the "sober second thought" of the people.

Rebel Electioneerers for McClellan.—A while ago the rebels sent Jubal Early, as they proclaimed, to "stump Pennsylvania against Lincoln." Early failed to come up to time. He unfortunately had a sudden attack of the *draptomania*, a disease which impels men to run away, and which the learned Dr. Cartwright, of New-Orleans, in his famous treatise, laid down as contagious, yet confined to the black race. In this last particular the Doctor was mistaken. It has lately struck the white race of the South, and has become prevalent. Jubal was taken one fine morning, and so did not stump it. The generals, not being able to canvass for McClellan on our ground, the shift now is to make the jailers do it on Southern ground. Sick Pennsylvania soldiers, lately returned from Dixie, testify that offers of permission to return North have been made to sick soldiers on condition that they would vote for McClellan. A soldier in Montgomery County, who was taken prisoner last March, deposes on oath, that being sick in the General Hospital No. 21, in Richmond, he was waited upon by the director of the hospital, and was told that he would be allowed to return home "if he would promise to vote for George B. McClellan at the approaching election," and that "all the prisoners of said hospital who promptly and positively said that they would vote for Abraham Lincoln, were not paroled, but remained in said hospital."

This certainly is an ingenious way of improving McClellan's desperate chances; but it is hard upon our gallant boys to have to choose between such a cruel alternative as McClellan or starvation. It is, literally, electioneering with a vengeance.

The Unpatriotic Party.—In every possible way, and on every possible occasion, the Copperhead faction are exhibiting their total and shameless want of anything like patriotism. Thus the *Express*, of this city, opens an article upon the murderous raid of rebels into Vermont from Canada, in this delightful style: "That New-England should thus be made to feel a slight touch of the horrors of war, and to have commended to her own lips the poisoned chalice, of which Pennsylvania and other portions of the North, territorially contiguous to the rebellion, have been obliged occasionally to quaff, naturally enough excites the most intense disgust, on the part of the New-England edited (Administration) presses of this city." Only the other day, the *News* expressed its satisfaction with the proposed policy of the rebels of arming their black slaves for the invasion of the North, and now we have the above in reference to the rebel raiders. These Copperheads would undoubtedly welcome foreign intervention in our affairs, and would cheer a foreign army if it landed on our soil. They ought to be ashamed of themselves.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Letter to John B. Haskin—A Bid for a "Cessation of Hostilities."

The following is a copy of a letter from Hon. George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, just received by Hon. John B. Haskin, of the New-York Democratic Executive State Committee:

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them.

I make no professions of a new faith, only repeat my reiterated professions of an old one, when I say that there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration, by all means which will effect that end, than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of the people; and no man would deprecate more heartily or oppose more persistently the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.

I am in favor of exacting no conditions, insisting upon no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the reëstablishment of the Government upon its old foundations, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly, yours, etc.,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Hon. John B. Haskin, N.Y.

Obituary.

COL. JOSEPH THORBURN.

This brave officer, who fell in the battle of Cedar Creek, commanded, by virtue of his rank, a whole division in the Kanawha Army Corps, under the impetuous Crook. He entered the service as Colonel of the Third Western Virginia Infantry, and through nearly all the arduous campaigns of that department he has held a brigade, and many a time, by his valor in battle, has won the star which has never yet glistened upon his shoulders. His reward now is a laurel wreath on his victorious brows. His memory will be enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.

COL. CHAS. R. LOWELL.

Col. Lowell, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, is also reported killed in this battle. He was a graduate of West Point, and held a commission as Captain in the Sixth Regular Cavalry, serving with that regiment during the Peninsula campaign. He organized and led his regiment to the field, a portion of it being the celebrated California battalion. For a long time he did efficient service in the front of Washington, but latterly he has commanded a brigade of cavalry in Sheridan's army. He was a singularly modest young officer, but likewise one of the most faithful, brave and competent that ever drew a sword. Quick, genial, accomplished and young, the country mourns a choice spirit gone.

—In reply to a gross personal assault by the Buffalo *Courier*, Gen. Wool writes:

Troy, Oct. 12, 1864.

To the Editor of the Troy Daily Times:

I thank you for the Buffalo *Daily Courier*, of the 11th inst., which contains an infamous article in which my name is freely used. The writer is too much in the habit of lying to claim notice, further than that you will say that the article referring to myself *is utterly and wantonly false*. It is not the first time that the writer, who favors conspiracy and treason, has published similar articles concerning me. I expect no favors from such men, nor from traitors to the Union. I will give these Copperheads something more to chew over in a day or two.

Truly yours,

JOHN E. WOOL.

Gen. Wool presided at a monster Union meeting in Troy on Thursday evening.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

Imperial Designs, England Wanting to Maintain a Large Force in Canada—Proposed Independence of the Northern Confederation—Dinners and Balls to the Delegates to the Conference—Opinions of the Leading Men of the Colonies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

In a letter from Montreal, I expressed the conviction that Imperial influence would be exerted in favor of the confederature, in order that the United Colonies might support a larger army than they were disposed to do while separate. I was rather surprised at an editorial remark of the New-York Times, in which this was written of as a new idea. It may be news to the American public to learn that the British Government desire the Canadians to arm and drill from 80,000 to 100,000 men. It is not news to Canadians. Why, three years ago, Col. Lysons was sent out here expressly to frame a militia bill for Canada, which was to be, and really was, strongly pressed upon the Canadian Parliament. The Parliament, however, declined to pass it, not seeing the necessity for raising an army of 100,000 troops, which the bill provided for. Several feeble attempts have since been made in the same direction, but equally in vain. To prove, however, that the idea is not abandoned, I take the opportunity of quoting a speech made on the 15th instant at the dinner given to the delegates to the Quebec Intercolonial Conference. Col. Jervois, responding to the toast of the Army, after the customary remarks about the excellency of the British force, proceeded as follows:

But while speaking of the army of the empire, he (Col. Jervois) might also say a word about *that other army we might hope to see one day belonging to the United Provinces of British North America.* Of course it was not to be expected that colonies like Nova Scotia, or New-Brunswick or Prince Edward Island should maintain armies on the footing of European States. *But we could and did expect that each one would willingly put forth a portion of their strength for their safety and protection; and he sincerely believed it was the wish and intention of those who had most influence in their councils that this should be done.* [Cheers.]

This is the tone of every Imperial officer, from the Governor-General downward. There is, however, not the slightest danger that the desires of the Imperial authorities will ever be fully carried out. The fate of Col. Lysons's measure will be the fate of every similar plan, because the Canadians feel, *firstly*, that in equipping their 25,000 well-drilled volunteers, they have done as much as Great Britain ever did; for, with ten times the population and fifty times the means, Britain never raised 250,000 equally well-trained militia; and, *secondly*, that to train an unnecessarily large body of men, who would probably be commanded by Imperial officers, and subject to Imperial influence, would be to needlessly menace their powerful and irascible neighbors, with whom it is their interest and desire to live on terms of continued amity. It should, however, be borne in mind that, although I deny that Canadians are so devoted to the "monarchical principles" on which it is ostentatiously said the new Federation is to be based, as to be willing to maintain an immense standing army in time of peace; yet, at the first threat of war, they would raise a large force and do their best to defend their country against aggression.

In a previous letter I endeavored to trace out a plan by which it would be possible to avoid the risk of quarrel with England and the United States as well. It was, that the States and England should jointly guarantee the independence of the Canadian Federation. Many of the best thinkers of this colony strongly favor this scheme, and several journals, especially the *Free Press*, a leading paper published at London, C. W., openly advocate it. The advantage to Canada is, I take it, quite obvious. The chief advantage to the United States would be the security of her northern frontier in the event of a European war, which would obviate the necessity for constructing costly defences along the St. Lawrence and the interior coast line, thus leaving the energies of the Federal Government free to meet the enemy in other quarters.

Since my last letter, the delegates to the conference have danced at a ball given by the members of the Cabinet, and eaten of a dinner given by the Quebec Board of Trade. They have, however, let the public know but little about their proceedings. At the dinner mentioned, all the delegates from all the colonies spoke strongly in favor of a union, if the details could be arranged. Hon. Mr. Tupper, the chief delegate from Nova Scotia, said, "all believe the time had come when it was desirable to choose a sounder and more judicious system for the British North American Provinces." Hon. Mr. Tilley, the leader of the New-Brunswick delegation, "hoped for the best; and with the intelligence with which the conference was composed, he trusted they would overcome all difficulties; and that they would soon meet in Quebec, Montreal, or Ottawa to consummate the union." Hon. Mr. Carter, the principal delegate from Newfoundland, "expressed the wish that we might one day be united in one common country under a scion of the Royal family; and it was his belief now that the wished-for union was not far distant. [Cheers.] There were, of course, many things to be arranged; but he nevertheless hoped they would be in a position to announce a successful result to their respective constituencies."

Hon. Col. Gray, of Prince Edward Island, spoke of the desire of that little colony "to be to the other provinces what Rhode Island was to the other States of the American Union." But you will observe that no details are yet known. One newspaper, professing to have accurate information, is contradicted by another, which learns so and so from most authentic sources. The conference will certainly set another week, and I have little doubt that so great an extension of the time originally thought of is caused by the serious difficulties that have arisen.

You will at once see that we have two great difficulties to overcome before we can form a satisfactory confederation. First, we have the difficulty arising from locality. These British Colonies stretch a thousand miles from east to west, but they are, in places, not a hundred in width. In one spot, indeed, about 200 miles below Quebec, Maine stretches up to within twenty miles of the St. Lawrence, and the United States thus have Canada as it were, by the throat. Enthusiastic Canadians never cease to blame Lord Ashburton for the treaty he made which settled thus their boundary line. Our position is thus similar to that which the United States would occupy if the South were to establish its independence, and Pennsylvania to belong to the Confederate republic. No wonder you fight to prevent such a state of things. We only fight against this disadvantage.

Secondly, we have the difficulty arising from race. The French and English races are almost like oil and water. Here are a million of the French race, clinging like grim death to their mountains and their impoverished valleys, a million of British in the maritime provinces, and another million of the Anglo-Saxons located on the fertile lands of the west. The French are Roman Catholic, and the English, Protestant; the French have one system of law, the English another. The French wont move into the plains, or, if they do, they are sure to come back in their old age, bringing their sheaves with them. The English, naturally enough, avoid the sublime but stingy mountains. The English want to improve the French from off the earth; to unteach them their language and distinctive habits. The French, with the stubbornness of the older race—(older at least in Canada)—wonder what the deuce the English are about, and will have none of their ways. The geographical difficulty is great enough to daunt most people; the genealogical problem is still harder to solve. It may not prove impossible, however, to unite these discordant elements, especially as, disconnected, all the provinces feel their weakness, and their sense of insecurity may prove, at least for some generations, a powerful band. At any rate, the chief men of all parties, in all the colonies, are taking the old adage for their motto:

"Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt: magnæ discordiâ dilabuntur."

The Confederation of the Colonies Decided Upon—Details of the Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Quebec, Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Men determined to carry their point are not usually deterred by small difficulties. The delegates to the Quebec Conference found serious obstables in their way, and so great did these appear, that many thought they would not succeed in agreeing upon a plan under which all the British colonies in this region could unite into one confederacy. The chief cause of quarrel was as to the representation of the several colonies in the Upper House. The American precedent seemed to dictate equality among all the colonies in this respect. The small size of the maritime provinces rendered this, in the eyes of the Canadians, impracticable. At length it was agreed that the representation should be:

	Members.		Members.
Upper Canada	24	Nova Scotia	24
Lower Canada	24	Prince Edward's Isl'd	24
New-Brunswick	24	Newfoundland	4
Total			76

The practice has been in Canada, to elect the members of the Upper House; in most of the other colonies, to have them nominated by the Crown. It is proposed that the latter course shall be followed in the new Federal Legislature; the Senators, or *Lords*, or whatever else they are called, to be selected, in the first instance, from among the existing members. Of course there will be a great many honorable persons snuffed out by this arrangement, but that cannot be helped.

The representation of the colonies in the Lower House is to be based, to a considerable extent, on population. The numbers will very likely be about as follows:

Upper Canada	80	Nova Scotia	23
Lower Canada	65	Prince Edward's Isl'd	6
New-Brunswick	18	Newfoundland	8
Total			200

The qualifications of members for the Upper House has been made as low as $1,000 in real estate, probably because the lower provinces have few able men with more than that amount of real property. The proposed qualification for the Lower House is not yet known; very likely none will be required; but a considerable qualification may be required of the electors, in accordance with the views entertained by the Duke of Newcastle, late Colonial Secretary.

The question of the power of the Federal judiciary remains as yet undecided. It is expected that as Lower Canada has made some important concessions on her side, in other matters, some concessions will have to be made to her in this, by limiting their powers considerably, espectally in civil matters.

It is believed that the Governors or Chief Magistrates of the separate Provinces, will be appointed by the Federal authorities.

The new constitution, it is thought, will have to be ratified by the existing Parliaments. It is true they were in no one case elected with a view to decide upon this question, but it is believed it would be better to act without expense and delay which would certainly attend an appeal to the people. It is thought that special sessions will be held in each Province in reference to the matter, or that, in any case, the sessions will be held early in the year, so that the matter may be presented to the Imperial Parliament at its next session, and pass into law for the colonies on the 1st of January, 1866.

Thus quickly and quietly have been laid the foundations for a new and powerful Northern State on this continent. The population of the future Confederacy is now nearly as follows:

Canada	Upper	1,600,000
	Lower	1,200,000
Nova Scotia		320,000
New-Brunswick		260,000
Prince Edward's Island		90,000
Newfoundland		130,000
Total		3,600,000

This is equal to the population of the thirteen colonies when they made their Declaration of Independence, and, judging by the past, there seems no reason why the increase of the new Confederacy should not be similar to that of the old one. In such a case, its population would be 10,000,000 by the end of the century—in a little more than a single generation!

The Confederation of the British Provinces.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Oct. 22.

The outline of the new Federal Constitution will probably be as follows:

The Governor-General of the Confederation to be appointed by the Crown, and be advised by a Cabinet under the British Parliamentary form of Government.

Members of the Upper Chamber are to be appointed by the Crown for life.

Members of the Lower House are to be elected for five years.

Representation is to be adjusted every ten years.

The Lieutenant-Governor of each Province is to be appointed by the Governor-General of the Confederation, under the advice of the Federal Cabinet.

The Constitutions of the local Legislatures are to be determined by the existing Parliaments, without regard to uniformity.

The Finance Ministers of the different Provinces are engaged in preparing financial statements for each Province.

The Armistice.

NEWTON, N. J., Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Concede that McCLELLAN is all that his friends claim, as a patriot Union man, &c., &c., yet, if elected, he would, by his letter of acceptance, be bound to negotiate. To negotiate and call a convention of States, an armistice of at least nine months must be declared for, if they should follow our Constitution, a convention could not be convened sooner, and then by all rules of international law, (see what WHEATON says) Neutral Powers could rightfully open the blockade, and during this time the rebels could recuperate. Our recognition of them by opening negotiations would give England and France the long-coveted opportunity of acknowledging their independence, forming treaties, &c. Having thus gained his point, DAVIS would break off negotiations, and if we resumed hostilities, we should have to fight England and France also. It is clear that if McCLELLAN be elected, and attempt to carry out the programme of his letter, (and much more of the Chicago platform,) the destruction of the Union would be inevitable, unless we could defeat England and France also.

R.

The English Appeal.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, of this morning, contains an "Appeal for Peace" from HENRY DE HOUGHTON, Baronet, said to have been signed by 350,000 names, and addressed to Gov. SEYMOUR, of this State.

By referring to your paper of May 7, 1864, you will find a list of the members of the "Southern Independence Association." The twenty-second name on that list is *Sir Henry de Houghton*, Bart.

This peace address has originated from this association, who have been aiding the rebels by loans, blockade-running, and by furnishing them with munitions of war; and now despairing of their loans, like some of our Democratic leaders here, they come out in an appeal for peace and separation, and refer us to the time when we were struggling for our independence in 1776.

I would refer these English sympathisers to a case of later date—the rebellion in India in 1857. During its existence these English friends *thought* the duty of their Government was to crush it by *blowing away* rebels from the cannon's mouth, and this atrocious act was justified by the London *Times*, and a large majority of the English press and people. In this country we have not yet arrived at so high a *state of civilization* as to justify such an act.

NEPTUNE.

Changes of Heart.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the Copperheads seize upon the name of every person who has heretofore at any time voted with us, and now intends voting against us, and parade them as great conversions, it may now be amiss to give them a brief list of changes the other way in a little town like Saratoga Springs. You know very well how zealous Ex. M. C. GEORGE BRIGGS of of your city has been in the service of SEYMOUR & Co.; he was the leading spirit of the Troy Constitutional Convention two years ago, and went SEYMOUR blind. I am authorized by him to say that now he is heart and purse for Old Abe, and he is here at work with his coat off, and will soon return to your city to do good service in his ward. JOSEPH McDUFFEE, a former partner and ardent supporter of DOUGLASS, this Fall leaves the Copperheads and goes in for the Union. HENRY McGUIRE, for a long time and until very lately connected with the editorial department of the *Balston Atlas*, and *Saratoga Republican*, is on the stump for the Union ticket. Judge Warren, Gideon McDavison, Robert McDonnell, Thomas McDonnel, Chas. S. Lester and many others whose names I dare not use, formerly and until lately leading Democrats, are working hard for the Union cause. Saratoga County is good for 1,800 Union majority.

Yours,

P.

THE COOPER UNION.

Reopening of the Classes—Organization and Course of Study—The Advantages Offered to Working People.

The classes of the Cooper Union for 1864-5 were recently opened to the public; and it is a gratifying evidence of the increasing desire for education among working people that the number of applications for admission was largely in excess of previous years. Last year 1,281 pupils were admitted to the free night classes; this year the number is 1,557. In addition to these, there were 159 applications for admission to the free school of art for females, and 105 to the free chorister class—making the total number of applications to all the classes of the Union, 1,821.

The organization of this institution is eminently adapted to the wants of the working people of our City. It is the most practical People's College in the country. The course of instruction embraces only those branches of study which the artisan and the mechanic require to fit them for eminence in their respective callings. The languages are not studied, though it is designed, we believe, to add French to the course at some future time. The following is the present

COURSE OF STUDY:

1. Algebra.
2. Geometry.
3. Logarithms and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.
4. Analytical and Descriptive Geometry.
5. Defferential and Integral Calculus.
6. Mechanics.
7. Natural Philosophy.
8. Elementary Chemistry and Chemistry Applied to the Arts.
9. Analytical and Organic Chemistry.
10. Architectural Drawing.
11. Mechanical Drawing.
12. Drawing from Copy.
13. Drawing from Cast.
14. Drawing from Life.
15. Perspective.

The full course of study, embracing all of the above named subjects, requires five terms for its completion; and the medal of the Cooper Union will be awarded to those who have successfully passed through it. Pupils who have successfully completed the study of any particular subject will receive diplomas certifying to the fact. For a full Mathematical course five terms are required, but only three evenings of each week are occupied. For a Chemistry and Natural Philosophy three terms, and but two evenings per week; for a course in Architectual or Mechanical Drawing three terms are required, and but two evenings per week; for a course in Perspective and drawing from copy, cast and life, three or four terms are required, according to the ability of the pupil, and but three evenings in each week. At the end of each term an examination of each class is held, and to those pupils who have been regular in attendance and pass the examination creditably, a certificate of the first, second and third grade is awarded.

SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

The studies for the year 1864-65 are distributed upon the following scheme: Section A, of the classes in Architectural and Prospective Drawing, and Sections A and B, of the class in Mechanical Drawing, are for advanced pupils only. On Monday, Natural Philosophy, Architectural Drawing, Section A, Mechanical Drawing, Sections A and C, Analytical Geometry, Drawing from Copy, Sections C and E, Drawing from cast; on Tuesday, Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms and Trigonometry, Elementary Chem., &c., Diff. and Int. Calculus, Mechanics, Mechanical Drawing, Sections B and D. Architectural Drawing, Section B. Drawing from Copy, Sections D and F. Drawing from Life On Wednesday—Algebra, Geometry, Logic and Trigonometry, Descriptive Geometry, Analytical and Org. Chemistry, Mechanics, Perspective, SEC. B. On Thursday—Algebra, Geometry, Logarithms and Trigonometry, Elementary Chemistry, &c., Diff. and Int. Calculus, Mechanics, Mechanical Drawing, SECS. B and D. Architectural Drawing, SEC. B Drawing from Copy, SECS. D and F. Drawing from Life. On Friday—Natural Philosophy, Architectural Drawing, SEC. A. Mechanical Drawing, SECS. A and C, Analytical Geometry, Drawing from Copy, SECS. C and E. Drawing from Cast. On Saturday, Perspective, SEC. A.

The term commenced on the 1st inst., and will end on the 1st of April. The hours of recitation are from 7½ P. M. to 9 P. M., and no pupil is, under any circumstances, to be admitted after the former hour, except by special permission of the clerk. No expenses whatever are incurred by the pupils, except those for the purchase of text-books and drawing materials. Each applicant is permitted to pursue the study of any subject or subjects taught in the school, provided he is sufficiently well advanced in the preparatory studies.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUPILS.

The pupils for the present are distributed as follows: Mechanics, 5; differential and integral calculus, 13; analytical and descriptive geometry, 24; plane and spherical trigonometry, 55; geometry, 66; algebra, 237; natural philosphy, 239; elementary chemistry, 97; analytical and organic chemistry, 26; mechanical drawing, 312; free hand drawing, 334; architectural drawing, 113; perspective, 36.

THE DRAWING CLASSES.

It appears from the foregoing classification, that free-hand and mechanical drawing are the favorite studies at the Cooper Union. The reason is that a proficient draughtsman can always command a remunerative situation. A young man who had lost his right hand, took a course of lessons at the Cooper Union, and in a short time became an accomplished draughtsman, and obtains constant employment, although laboring under the disadvantage of having only his left hand to work with. The drawing rooms or studios of the Cooper Union are in the upper part of the building. They are convenient and well arranged, the disadvantage of having to work by gaslight being in a great measure obviated by the skillful disposition of the burners. The jets are provided with suitable tin shades, so arranged as to cast a suitable light on the objects to be copied. In some of the rooms are placed long tables, suitable for mechanical and architectural drawing; in others are arranged busts and plaster casts. One room is devoted to drawing from life, the models being usually selected from the class.

THE ART SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

One of the most interesting and useful departments in the Cooper Union is the School of Design for Women. This department, say the Trustees in their report, was "established and is maintained by the Trustees for the primary object of affording free instruction in the arts of design to women, who, having the requisite natural taste and capacity, intend to apply the knowledge acquired in the institution to their own support, either by teaching or by pursuing art as a profession. It is not, therefore, designed for the rich, but as it is an advantage to the school, both in point of income and refinement, that pupils who are able to pay should be admitted, the trustees have decided to admit amateurs to the extent of one-third of the whole number of pupils. But, in order that people in moderate circumstances may avail themselves of the great advantages of the school, the rates have been extremely moderate, viz.: one dollar and fifty cents per week for instruction in drawing, and two dollars per week for instruction in pastel, water-color or oil-painting. Pupils will not be received for less than ten weeks, and the fees must be paid in advance. As many pupils have heretofore been admitted as free pupils, whose means amply justified the small payment required from the amateurs, the trustees are constrained to ask such pupils to remember that each paying pupil secures the admission of two free pupils, and that the usefulness of the school will be greatly extended, if all who can and ought to contribute to its support perform their duty. Any pupil who can afford to pay and does not do so, actually deprives three poor and deserving girls of admission to the school, and the opportunity to earn an honest livlihood in a respectable and useful sphere of life."

The course of instruction in this department includes drawing from the flat, from casts and from nature; wood and copper engraving and lithography; designs for manufacturing; painting in pastel, water-colors and oil; and other useful and ornamental branches of art. The drawings are the property of the pupil; but every free pupil is required, on quitting the school, to leave one specimen of her work for the permanent gallery of the department. The demand of designers and engravers is unusually large this year; and many of the pupils of the school earn a comfortable livelihood by the practical application of their art, even while receiving instruction. A bequest of five hundred dollars from the late ROBERT C. GOODHUE has been applied by the trustees to the purchase of models for the school.

THE PICTURE GALLERY.

An attractive feature of the Union is the free picture gallery, which is open to the public day and evening. The gallery contains at present nearly four hundred pictures; but of this number more than half belonged to Mr. THOMAS J. BRYAN, who, dissatisfied with the lighting of the gallery, has presented them to the Historical Society, to be removed to their hall as soon as they provide a suitable place for them. In reference to this matter the trustees say:

"It is, perhaps, to be regretted that the public will soon be compelled to go elsewhere in order to get admission to a free gallery of art, as it is very doubtful whether in any other institution it will be possible to reach the same class of visitors so effectually; and to the working classes, a free gallery of art is of more consequence than to the rich, who have abundant opportunity to cultivate a taste for art, while to the working classes this gallery alone has been accessible. The trustees have no more interest in this question than any of their fellow-citizens, but it is not wrong for them to suggest, that whoever will contribute to provide a permanent free gallery of art in this institution will be doing a great service to the public, and entitle himself to be called the friend of the working classes, who, too poor to buy pictures, are created rich enough to take in all their beauty and worth."

During the year 1863 the gallery was visited by 161,913 persons, 17,048 having visited it in the month of June. The average attendance on other months was 14,009. The number of visitors during the past month was 18,111—an average of 606 per day.

THE READING-ROOM.

The reading-room occupies the entire floor of the second story of the building. It is open, free to the public, from 8 every morning until 10 every night. It is supplied with one hundred and sixty newspapers, foreign and domestic, and one hundred and ten magazines. The liberal advantages thus freely offered to the public are well appreciated. The number of visitors to the reading-room during the month of September was 18,925, making an average of 700 per day.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Free Chorister Class this year promises to be very successful. It is limited to ladies and boys, and meets on Mondays and Thursdays for the former, and on Tuesdays and Fridays for the latter, at 4 P. M. Eighty ladies have already been admitted, and about twenty-five boys. Applications will be received for both classes during the present month only, and the trustees are especially desirous that the boys' class should be filled.

A COURSE OF PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.

On the 1st of November the Trustees will organize a school in practical chemistry, which will meet from 9 A. M. till 12 M. The laboratory has been fitted up at a very heavy expense during the vacation, and nothing that has been found wanting has been left unsupplied. A very fine mineralogical cabinet has also been added to this department.

Dred Scott—An Important Point Overlooked in the Trial of his Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Journal of Commerce* of the 13th inst., in an obituary of the late Chief-Justice TANEY, states that SCOTT, by the decision of the court, lost his freedom by being taken from Illinois into the Territory of Wisconsin, and thence again into the State of Missouri, and was legally remanded to slavery.

The point is this: SCOTT having been carried from Rock Island, in Illinois, to Fort Snelling, on the west bank of the Mississippi, he was yet in the Territory of Wisconsin, and entitled to all the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787. The "opinion" of the Court, of which forty pages out of sixty were occupied with the argument, that Congress could not constitutionally establish such a line as the "Missouri Compromise Line," (the Douglas Kansas-Nebraska bill had already declared the act "inoperative,") and the further argument that the normal condition of the African in the Louisiana Purchase was slave, consequently, DRED, at Fort Snelling, being in the limit of that purchase, the condition of slavery attached anew if he had before become free; or rather, the court in Missouri did not admit that, under the circumstances, the residence at Rock Island, although in Illinois, did not change the status of SCOTT. The Territory of Wisconsin, by act of Congress, lying west of the Mississippi, embraced what is now the States of Iowa and Minnesota, together with a large portion of the present Territory of Dacotah. The act was prior to SCOTT'S leaving Fort Snelling. On the admission of a State from the Northwest Territory, the *remainder* territory was erected anew into a Territory, with appropriate name, from time to time, and was declared possessed of "the same rights and privileges" as those that it had before, and pertained to the organic law of the Ordinance of 1787. Thus the chain of title was as consecutive and perfect as in land descents. The late Chief-Justice in that decision frequently admits the validity of the Ordinance of 1787. By these several repeated acts of Congress, SCOTT at Fort Snelling was as absolutely under the inhibitions of the Ordinance of 1787, as ever attached to the north bank of the Ohio. But SCOTT'S counsel did not moot this point, and Judge TANY did not refer to it. It was not thought of. Men eminent in the legal profession are since surprised at the existence of such facts.

It may not be irrelevant in this connection to allude to the two decisions of the late Judge McLEAN, when on the Supreme bench of Ohio, where the question at issue was on the provision of the Ordinance touching the navigable waters running into the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence. He decided that the ordinance was paramount to the State Constitution.

A. P.

How to Avoid the Use of Lint.

No. 155 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

To my great surprise, I have just heard that our army surgeons still adhere to the old use of lint in bandaging wounds, while this is already abandoned in Europe, and supplanted by the effective and simple use of *charcoal*. The practice is this: Every soldier has in his knapsack a small wooden box of charcoal, and in case of any wound, immediately bandages it up with a rag or his handkerchief, and not unfrequently marches right on again. But in serious cases—even to amputation—the surgeon simply bandages the limb up with the larger quantity required, which stops the loss of blood and the setting in of corruption or mortification immediately and effectually, and afterward washes off easily, without sticking or intricating into the wound. I must here say that soft wood charcoal is preferable to hard wood, but any will do nevertheless.

I need not pray *you* to bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities, for who more gladly than you will do it in this, our bereaved country.

Your obedient servant,

J. E. FREUND.

The McClellan Party and Free Speech.

The loyal citizens of the town of West Farms, attempted to hold an outdoor meeting in the village of Fordham, on Monday evening, of this week. Able speakers and a fine glee club were in attendance. The presiding officer called the meeting to order within sight of the residence of Hon. JOHN B. HASKINS, whose influence as a retired national lawmaker, might be supposed to be wholesome among his neighbors; within sight also of the Catholic Theological Seminary, generally supposed to inculcate obedience to authority, if not to law.

After a patriotic song; Judge VAN CORT, of this City, began an able address, which was soon drowned by drunken shouts for McCLELLAN, JEFFERSON DAVIS, Gov. SEYMOUR, and the College. Although the disorderly element was, numerically, insignificant, it was so vociferous and rowdy that the Judge was forced to retire. Another song followed without disturbance, when Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, well known to all present as a gentleman possessed of rare power of eloquence, endeavored to soothe and hold the Copperheads in check. It was of no use. In a few minutes he was forced to retire, to the great mortification of nine-tenths of those in attendance before the little but noisy gang of hired disturbers of public meetings and of the public peace.

This meeting, composed in the main of loyal, law-abiding citizens, was thus broken up by a small company of lawless, boisterous men—for the most part the hired tools of shrewd traitors, too cowardly and prudent to lead themselves. Fortunately for the cause of public order, tangible acts of violence were perpetrated, which will in all probability enable the good people of Westchester County to smoke out some of the skulking demagogues who have so often incited similar disturbances; and we trust that, as a result of the proceedings which we are informed are to follow this disturbance, the leaders and their hirelings will find they are making a grand mistake.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Three Hundred and One Union Majority on the Home Vote.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Oct. 21.

We have now official returns from every county in the State. The three counties not official in our list yesterday, have since been received. Forest gives 13 Union majority; Jefferson, 202 Copperhead, and York, 2,808. Adams is 411 Copperhead instead of 365, Fulton 288 instead of 290, Clarion, 968 instead of 986, Cambria, 1,043 instead of 1,070, and Westmoreland 1,474 instead of 1,478. With these corrections the vote foots up as follows:

Union	197,392
Copperhead	197,001
Union majority	391

These figures are made up from the published official returns in each county, and are no doubt correct.

It must be borne in mind, however, that there is, strictly speaking, *no official return of the home vote.* The return judges met on the Friday succeeding the election to receive the home vote, but adjourned as required by law, for a week, to await the returns of the soldiers' vote; and in all cases they abstained from adding up or making any return of the home vote. The published figures are the additions of the local newspapers, only.

There is, therefore, no official return of the home vote, and, in the nature of things there can be none. The official vote of the State will not be known until the soldier's vote is counted.

There can be no doubt, however, that the State is ours on the home vote. The majority is small, but it is larger than that given to HARRISON in 1840, or that given to Gov. JOHNSTON in 1848.

A dispatch from Brownsville received yesterday evening, conveyed to us the exceedingly gratifying information that SMITH FULLER is elected over JOHN L. DAWSON in the Twenty-first District by 190 majority, counting in the soldiers' vote. This is a glorious victory. Mr. FULLER is a staunch Union man, and JOHN L. DAWSON one of the worst Copperheads in Pennsylvania.

The soldiers' vote also elects A. A. BARKER, Union, in the Cambria District; WM. H. KOONTZ, Union, in the Somerset District, and J. R. THAYER in the Eighth District, which gives us 17 members, certain; and we still have hope that it has elected KETCHAM in the Luzerne District. But 17 out of 24 members of Congress will do.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Union Convention, held at Hacketstown, N. J., selected J. T. JOHNSTON as their candidate for Assembly in the Second District. Mr. JOHNSTON'S antecedents are all Democratic. He is now an able supporter of the Union cause, and a vigorous and dashing writer on the political topics of the day. The Union men in the district can elect their popular candidate if they do their whole duty.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Guiding Star, for New-Orleans—Hon. H. A. Chadwick, C. K. Hawkes, O. K. Dunning, wife and servant, Major John Henry and wife, Miss Henry, Mrs. S. H. Wood and son, W. R. Whittaker and wife, J. C. Morris, wife and child, A. P. Comstock, Miss Cornelia Alderly, Col. McLellan, M. V. Hubert, J. Meyer and wife, John Abendroth, John A. Peel, Mrs. M. V. Herbert, L. Castera and wife, Miss M. Robinson, Miss M. Taylor, W. P. Moore, Mrs. W. P. Moore and servant, Mrs. A. L. Gurley, Mrs. C. Stewart, G. Searing, E. C. Mongin, Malcolm Sinclair, C. W. Lewis, Mrs. Joseph Milourey, Mrs. Boynet, Mrs. E. Pearson and son, John Durod, 2 Masters Durod, John Fedon, Riene Fedon, Edward Fedon, Francis Cardo, C. J. Barnes, Samuel C. Ambler, J. C. Cooley, M. B. Chamberlain, A. Delgrave, Mrs. Henry K. Southwick, Mrs. A. W. Delanche, Eugene Sullivan, William Nautly, J. N. Goslen and wife, Major H. O. Brigham, W. D. Clark, Mrs. Elder and child, Miss Elder, Mrs. Bowling, 4 children and servant, Mrs. Bowling, Lewis Dunning, W. B. Conger and servant, D. H. Cunningham, C. Watson, A. P. Nourse, wife, 2 children and servant, Joseph Milourey, P. Haus, F. Grifien, R. Sargent, Mr. Chadwick, Theo. Wheeler and servant, Edward Fenner, Capt. S. S. Doty, Miss M. Robinson, Miss M. Taylor, August Philip, B. Alexander, Emile Phillips, Miss Louise Phillips, Anson Pfeiffer, J. H. Solomon, Charles F. Velten, Robert Fisher, Jacob R. Schmiot, Lovell Berrian, John H. Armsby, Charles Raid, John Livermore, Mrs. E. R. Coombs, Miss C. Keller, Mrs. Catherine B. Selzer and child, Miss W. Schell, Mrs. Mary J. Schemann, Sebastian Meitz, J. Welse, Fred. Lichlands, Francis Melfie, Nicholas Rier, P. Marianno, F. Melfie, Jr., F. Marianno, Jeremiah Bryer, Mrs. C. H. Ahl, Miss Theresa Glancey, Mrs. A. H. Deane, Mrs. Mary P. Jones and son, Mrs. Edward P. Delevany and child, Mrs. Charles P. Newcastle, Michael M. Turner, John Dalody, Thomas B. Greenville, J. P. Baxter, and others in the steerage.

OCT. 22—*In steamship Edinburgh, for Liverpool*—H. J. Levy, Mr. Reeve, Mr. Webb, Dr. R. R. Good, C. V. Fargutraison, A. Heaton, 15th Regiment British Army; Roland Walker, wife and 3 children, P. Smith, Henry Herring, Mr. Turner, David Nicholson, James B. Nicholson and David Nicholson, John Wister and wife, New-York; Mrs. Wright, Miss Hartha Boyd, Philadelphia; Miss P. Neale, Jno. Preston and wife, Manuel Fribas, James Platt, Henry Dubose and lady, W. Keeble, wife and 3 children, Mr. Borrett, D. C. Chalmere, Hamilton; Charles and James Neil.

OCT. 12—*In steamship Erin, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Jas. Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Weeks and child, Rev. John Dodney, Dr. H. J. Rogers and lady, John Hicks, Rev. Justus Doolittle, Mrs. Rose, 3 children and servant, J. Cartwright and lady, H. Donahoe and lady, Denis Rogers, S. R. Welsh, Geo. Parker, Mr. Engelmeyer, lady and 3 children, Mrs. J. Edwards, Mrs Holbrook, Edward Wilson, James Marshall, Wm. Gow, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Fung Shuey, for New-Orleans—Mr. Pierson, Alexander Hill and wife, B. R. Reddar and lady, John Davidson, Robert Blakeley, Robert Blakely, Jr., A. Galinier, Mrs. G. H. Stone and son, Mrs. Lelia Crowell, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. A. F. Shepherd, D. Steussy, Pursey A. McGeorge, Mrs. Maggie Wood and child.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Geo. F. Brett, R. D. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kelly, W. D. Dimmock, Lyman Elmore, Julius Wolf, B. O. Mesritz, Mrs. Whitmore and infant, Master Whitmore, Miss Lizzie Stearns, C. C. Nauck and wife, Mr. Wilson and wife, Miss C. Barber, M. T. Hewitt, A. Fauve, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fish, Mr. Morehead, P. H. Marrow and son, Mrs. R. Richard and servant, Mrs. R. McMahon, Jas. Horan, Henry Serrot, Chas. W. Sandors, Geo. Heller, E. H. Beaumont, C. B. Conn, H. Kattiere, Edgar Hart, N. B. Cripps, E. Kenan.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 19 | Sun sets.... 5 10 | Moon rises. 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 2 01 | Gov. Island.. 2 50 | Hell Gate.. 4 12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships Erin, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Hansa, (Russ.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willett, Washington, James Hand.

Ship Charlamagne, (Br.,) Bellamy, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Bark Reckabite, (Br.,) Leeman, St. Thomas, Roche, Bros. & Coffey.

Schooners Kate McLean, Hallock, Baltimore, E. H. Kreemer; Americus, Walters, Fortress Monroe.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Hepburn, New-Orleans Oct. 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor. Passed in the river, bound up, steamship Suwo Nada, from New-York Oct. 8, also steamship Empire City, Oct. 18, passed a side-wheel steamship, with two smoke-stacks; same day, off Carysfort light, passed another steamer, both bound S. Oct. 20, lat. 34 31, lon. 75 24, spoke schr. Titania, of Philadelphia, for Philadelphia; appeared to be repairing sails; wished no assistance. The Morning Star has experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Roanoke Island Oct. 17, via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Off Fenwick's Island, saw steamer City of Bath, bound S.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Haze, Bolger, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Sentinel, Taylor, Washington 56 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Brig Beaver, (of Montego Bay, Jam.,) Warren, St. Marcs, St. Domingo, 25 ds., with logwood, fustic and honey to Henry De Cordova & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. W. weather during the passage; been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras; sprung head of mainmast and foretopmast; lost foresail and mainsail, split sails, etc.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, (Br.,) Merriam, Windsor 10 ds., with plaster to A. Smithers & Co.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, Aspinwall 22 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Boston, for Boston.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Brewer, Providence.

Schr. Maria, Lane, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. San Luis, Cunningham, Newport.

Schr. J. B. Bleeker, Nash, Stonington.

Schr. J. S. Terry, Smith, New-London.

Schr. J. R. Franklin, Allen, Providence.

Schr. Virginia, Hammond, Chatham, with fish.

WIND—At sunset, N.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, Erin, Hansa, Britennia, Liberty, Fung Shuey, Guiding Star.

Steamers Virginia, Golden Rule, Thos. A. Scott, Rebecca Clyde; gunboat Circassian.

Ships Antarctic, Cyclone.

Barks Emil, Morning Star.

Brig Fredonia.

Schooners Hattie Coombs, Belmore, A. P. Cook.

Spoken, &c.

Mary E. Fish, No. 4—pilot-boat, Oct. 16, lat. 38 43, lon. 72 34.

Neptune—brig, steering S., no date, lat. 32, lon. 75 30.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 22—Arr. steamer Franconia, Halifax; brigs Newbury, Glace Bay; Abby Thaxter, from Elizabethport.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22—Arr. schr. Lucy W. Alexander, Jacobson, Port Spain.

BANGOR, Oct. 20—Arr. brig Cosmus, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 21—Went to sea, ship Village Belle, for Londonderry.

NEW-BEDFORD, Oct. 21—Arr. schr. Hattie Ryan, from New-York.

NEWBURYPORT, Oct. 20—Arr. brig Vincennes, Hodgdon.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—Below, brigs Anna Wellington and Ida, from the West Indies.

SALEM, Oct. 21—Arr. schr. Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, New-York.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Halifax, Oct. 20, brig Allandale, McBurne, New-York.

At St. Marcs, St. Domingo, Sept. 27, brigs Model, from Bangor, dischg.; Afton, for Boston, do.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

President Petroleum Company.

We understand that the subscription list of this company is very near full, and but a few shares are yet to be had, the prospect being that none will be for sale after the 1st of November. We find, on looking over the Prospectus, that its list of subscribers is composed of some of our most influential citizens, and promises to be one of the greatest successes of the day.

We would advise all persons wishing to make investments to call on the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., where they can obtain pamphlets and all information necessary. See advertisement in our columns.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Seven Hundred Volunteers Sick in Camp!
Young men, be warned in time, supply yourself with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They are guaranteed to cure the worst cases of sores, ulcers, scurvy, fevers, and bowel complaints. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of pills or ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Address to Smokers.—POLLAK & SON, Meerschaum manufacturers, removed from Broome-st. to No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—ROWLAND.—In the Congregational Church at Wilton, Ct., on Thursday, Oct. 20, by Rev. S. G. Willard, assisted by Rev. F. Nye Harvey and Rev. Eldridge Mix, LEWIS JUDSON CURTIS, of Norwalk, Conn., and Mrs. ELIZABETH M. ROWLAND, of Milton. No cards.

WILLIAMSON—DE BAUN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., and Miss KATE DE BAUN, all of New-York. No cards.

☞ New-England papers please copy.

DIED

BALL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 21, WILLIAM H., youngest son of George H. and Mary S. Ball, aged 23 years, after a lingering illness.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 141 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GODFREY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 17, CATHERINE GODFREY, aged 1 year, 6 months and 13 days. Also on Saturday, Oct. 22, ELIZABETH GODFREY, aged 2 years, 9 months and 16 days, daughters of Joseph and Matilda Godfrey.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M., from their late residence, No. 201 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FITZPATRICK.—On Friday, Oct. 21, BRIDGET, wife of Charles Fitzpatrick.

The friends of the family, and those of her son, John Fitzpatrick, and son-in-law, John P. Duffy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 5 Cornelia-st., to St. Joseph's Church, 6th av., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, FRANCES SUTHERLAND LIVINGSTON, daughter of the late Edward Livingston.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, (Rev. Mr. Montgomery's,) corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., without further invitation.

LOGAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 20, DAVID LOGAN, in the 55th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 325 Madison-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

MANN.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, Oct. 16, of inflammation of the lungs, WILLIAM MANN, aged 57 years, a native of Warwickshire, England, during many years a resident of New-York.

NELSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 22, THOMAS B. NELSON, son of the late Thomas S. Nelson.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Monday's papers.

YOUNG.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 22, EDMUND M., eldest son of the late Edmund M. Young, in the 19th year of his age.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

POLITICAL.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will speak at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26.
Doors open at 7; lecture at 8.

Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. For sale at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and at the door during Wednesday. A few platform tickets at No. 121 Nassau-st.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST,
MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES
IN THE WORLD FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, AND EVERY AFFECTION OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.
For sale by
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York,
S. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all druggists.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FANS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH IN the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, SABBATH MORNING, Oct. 23, at 10½ o'clock, and Bishop JAYNES in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A Sabbath-school meeting will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock there will be a General Love Feast, or speaking meeting, of the present and former pastors and members, all of whom are invited to be present, it being the Twentieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Church.

SACRED MUSIC CONVENTION.—THE UNexpectedly large attendance at the Convention has made it necessary to arrange for exercises in the Bedford-street M. E. Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Troy, N. Y., and, at the same time, in the Jane-street M. E. Church. Discourse by Rev. F. Bottome, of the Seventh-street Church.

These are in addition to the announced services in the Washington Square Church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on SABBATH, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends cordially invited. All seats free.

FUNERAL SERMON—THE TRUSTEES of the University-place Church have invited the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, of Albany, to preach a sermon on the death of their late Pastor, Rev. Dr. Potts. Dr. Sprague has consented to do so, and the sermon will be preached on SABBATH MORNING, the 23d inst., in the church, corner of University-place, and 10th-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. H. BOOLE, Pastor. Rev. J. SMYTHE, the distinguished temperance orator and minister, from Dublin, Ireland, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject for evening, *Christian Union*. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORSYTH METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, near Division-st. Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Subject in the morning—*Illustrations of the Benevolence of God.* Subject in the Evening—*Peter's Fall and Recovery.* Prayer services after evening preaching. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D.D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, the third in a course of sermons on the resurrection of the dead. Subject—"*Characteristics of the Resurrection Body—With what Body do they Come?*"

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NO. 9 University-place, (Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Rev. J. B. C. BEAUBIEN will preach his first sermon in that church on SUNDAY, 23d inst., at 10½ o'clock A.M. Evening services Sundays and Thursdays, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday school at 9 A. M. Seats free.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—Grand Reunion Jubilee on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. A. A. WILLETTS, Rev. JAMES EELLS and others. Old teachers, who are especially invited to be present, will receive cards of admission by applying to J. B. & T. JOHNSON, No. 6 Ferry-st., or F. H. SUMMERS, No. 82 John-st. N. Y.

REV. W. W. EVERTS, D. D., OF CHICAGO, Ill., will repeat, by request, at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st., on next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the discourse recently delivered before the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—*A Perfect Manhood.*

SABBATH EVENINGS IN LEXINGTON-av., Presbyterian Church, corner 46th-st. The Pastor will deliver a lecture, in course, on the Book of Revelation, on next SABBATH EVENING; services commencing at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Monthly meeting will be held at the rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of [illegible], on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock. Address by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D. Young men are invited. R. R. McBURNEY, [illegible]

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, IN [illegible]-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Services in the new church SUNDAY, conducted by the United Band of Brothers, WM. B. WALKER, leader, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Public cordially invited.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, of Troy, N. Y. Evening preaching at 7 o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE 96TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, will be held on SABBATH, Oct. 30. Services appropriate to the occasion throughout the entire day. All friends of the "Old Homestead" are cordially invited to be present.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—THESE lectures are delivered every SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. C. C. GOSS, in the Church, Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. Their object is the elevation of man, physically, mentally and morally.

REV. STEPHEN R. RIGGS, OF THE Dacotah Indian Mission, will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. BELL'S), between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. W. W. NEWELL, 7½ P. M.

GOD'S HAND IN THE PRESENT WAR.—The second discourse in this series will be delivered in the Republican Headquarters, 23d-st. and Broadway, by Dr. A. N. ROBINSON, on next SUNDAY EVENING, the 23d inst. The public are invited.

THE SWORD OF FLAME AT THE GATE OF EDEN.—Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will preach on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET, RECTOR OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, will preach in St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL.—WEST 17TH-ST., NEAR 6th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the minister, URBAN C. BREWER; subject for the evening, "*The Model of True Philanthropy.*"

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. C. D. MURRAY, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited, and will be provided with seats.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. A number of select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

LEE-AV. SABBATH SCHOOL—PUBLIC services on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Interesting speakers will deliver addresses. Sabbath School at 1½ o'clock. Teachers' Reunion THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, at 7½ o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in evening—*The Second Coming of Christ.* A cordial invitation to all.

PREACHING AT MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY, Oct 23, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. W. BLISS, of Lee-av. Church; at 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, of 22d-st. Baptist Church.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE hall, corner of 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services EVERY SABBATH, A. M. and P. M. Subject for EVENING—*The Lord's Prayer, Part II.* Seats free. Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY. Services commence at 10½ A. M.; evening, 7½ o'clock. Subject A. M.—*The Glories of Heaven.* Evening—*The Inhabitants of Heaven.*

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. S. C. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new Chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder WATERHOUSE, from Mount Vernon, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray-hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st. Rev. R. P. AMBLER, of Norwich, Conn., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach at the 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. services the latter for deaf mutes, and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., OF THE Amity-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 3½ P. M., in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st. Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7. Preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free.

REV. H. H. BLAIR WILL PREACH IN the 28th-st. United Presbyterian Church, on SABBATH, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. MOREHEAD at 7½ P. M. The Psalms of David, only, used.

REV. CHARLES S. PERKINS WILL preach in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach in the morning.

FRANK L. WADSWORTH WILL LECTURE before the Society of the Friends of Progress, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 23d instant, in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Services commencing at 10½ in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. OTHEMAN.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. MATTISON will preach in his church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Oct. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—The Rev. Dr. PRATT will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THE ANNIVERSARY services of St. Luke's Hospital will take place in the chapel of the same, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the institution.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av. and 30th-st. Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., rector, will preach in the evening.

THE GREAT CRISIS.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Crash of Nations.*

REV. DR. CRESSEY, OF THE ANNUNCIATION Church, will preach the anniversary sermon for St. Luke's Home for Females at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 7½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE Church of the Redemption, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach at 10½ A. M. The Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS at 7½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE meets in Room No. 6 Clinton Hall, every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON may be seen at the church every morning, from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 22, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	105¾	100	Erie Railway.....	97¼
5,000	do........	106	100	do.......s15	96⅞
20,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20's.C.	107⅛	200	do.......s10	97
3,000	do..New iss.	100	200	do.......s7	97
3,000	do.......	99⅞	200	do.......b4	97⅜
5,000	U.S.6s.1 yr. C...	94¾	400	do.......	97⅜
9,000	do.....	95	250	do......	97⅛
20,000	O. & M. Cer....	34½	100	Erie R. Pref.......	103
20,000	do........	34¾	150	Hud. Riv. R......	120⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st M...	110	20	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	70
15,000	To. & W. 2d M..	86	50	Chi. & Alt. Pref...	90
4,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	106⅛	900	Reading R.....	122
13,000	P..Ft. W.& C.2d.	102⅛	200	do......s10	122
15,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	60	200	do.......b30	122¼
1,000	Ch. & Alt. In.B.	90	200	do.......s30	121⅞
10,000	C.& N. W. 1st M.	94	300	do......	122
20,000	Am. Gold......c	210	100	M. S. & N. I......	66
300	Canton Co........	32	700	do......	65⅛
100	Cen. Coal.........	56½	600	do......	65¾
200	Cum. Coal Pref...	48	100	do......b15	65⅜
300	do........	47	10	Sixth-Av. R......	115
400	do.......	47¼	1000	Chi. & N. W...b10	40⅛
600	do.......	47⅛	300	do.......	40⅜
600	do.......	47¾	100	do......b3	40½
300	Mar. Mining Co..	31⅜	250	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	74⅜
500	do.....s30	31	400	do.....	75
500	do.....s60	31⅛	100	do.......b30	75⅛
100	do.....b10	31⅜	30	Chi. & R. I. R....	91⅜
200	do......b3	31⅜	100	do.......b10	91
100	Atl. M. S. Co....	190¼	100	do......	91
100	do.....b10	190	100	do.......b30	91⅛
12	N. Y. Cen....	118⅜	200	Chi.,Bur.&Q.R....	125
200	P., Ft. W. & C....	96	200	To. & Wab.R.....	53

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$6,000	Debt Cer......	94⅞	300	Chi. & N. W...s10	40¼
200	Erie R.......b3	96⅞	400	do......	40⅛
1700	do......	96⅞	100	do......b10	40⅛
2100	do......	96⅜	500	do......b3	40⅛
400	do.......c	96⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr....	74¾
600	do......s5	96⅜	100	do......s3	74⅜
200	do......s3	96⅞	100	do......s10	74⅜
400	do......s3	96¾	200	Cum. Coal Co....	48
200	do......b4	96⅛	100	do......s3	48
200	do......b10	97	200	do......	48⅛
200	Hud. Riv. R... s3	120⅛	400	do......	48⅜
100	do......	120⅜	100	do......	48¾
400	Reading R.......	122	100	do.......b3	49
100	Mich. Cen. R...s10	121⅛	700	do......	49
900	M. S. & N. I.R....	65⅛	200	Mar. Min. Co....	31⅜
200	do......s3	65⅛	100	do......	31¾
800	do......b4	65⅛	100	do......	31⅞
100	do......b3	65⅛	200	do......s3	32
200	Cl. & Tol..x-d....	107⅜	100	do......	32
200	Chi. & R. I. R...b3	91⅛	100	do......	32⅛
300	do......	91⅛	100	do......	32⅛
300	P..Ft. W. & C....	96			

SATURDAY, Oct. 22—P. M.

The Gold Room advanced after the early sales, to-day, to 212½@213½ per cent. The speculation on this upward turn had no apparent support from War news. The Street was unusually free from rumors. The export demand for this day's steamers amounts to $405,806; making for the whole week $625,000. The Customs demand through the week was larger than the previous week or two, but scarcely equal to the disbursements from the Treasury Office for Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The Stock Market was rather spiritless on the Railway speculation, and dull for Governments. The prices of yesterday, however, were fairly supported, and closed as follows at 2 o'clock, there being no Second Boards on Saturday:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s 1881....	105¾	105¾	Mich. Southern..	66⅛	65⅛
U. S. 5-20's......	107⅜	107⅜	Illinois Cen....	117⅜	117⅜
N. Y. Central...	117⅜	117⅜	Pittsburgh......	96⅜	96⅜
Erie..........	97⅜	97⅜	Fort Wayne....	96⅛	95⅞
Erie Preferred..	104	103	Rock Island....	91⅛	91
Hudson........	120⅜	120⅛	Reading........	122	122
Canton........	31⅜	31⅜	Quicksilver....	77¾	77⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	94⅞	Cum'land Coal..	48	49
Northwest......	41	40⅜	Mariposa........	31⅜	32⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	34⅜	34⅜	N. West Pref....	75⅛	75

There was nothing done in City Bank Stocks. The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76......	115	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Income	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con.,'74.	120	L. & W. Bonds........	110
Erie 1sts, '68..........	107	Del. L. & W. 1sts......	110
Erie 2ds, '79..........	114	Del. L. & W. 2ds......	110
Erie 3ds, '83..........	115	Tol. & Wab. 2ds........	84
Erie 4ths, '80..........	110	Gal. & Chi. 2ds........	108
Erie 5ths, '88..........	110	Chi. & R. I. 2ds........	105
Buff. N.Y. & E., 1sts...	107	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	106⅜
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F '85...	115	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts.	112
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73..	107	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds..	103
Mich. Cen. New 1sts....	126	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths......	80
Chi., B. & Quincy......	120	Miss. & Mo. L. G......	60
M. S. & N. I. S. F....	109	Chi. & Alt. 1sts........	104
Illinois Cen., '76......	114	Chi. & Alt. Income....	89
Al. & T. H. 1sts........	101		

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $786,511, against $1,139,703 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mnfs. of Wool.	622	$150,714	417	$203,731	1,151	$519,785
Mnfs. Cotton..	42	13,430	109	28,598	101	32,781
Mnfs of Silk..	217	90,797	35	27,553	142	154,513
Mnfs of Flax	848	141,236	319	77,925	376	86,434
Miscellaneous.	43	30,965	54	21,862	53	18,918
Totals.....	1,772	$427,142	934	$359,369	1,823	$803,428
		359,369				427,142
Total entered....		$786,511	Total marketed			$1,230,570

Fire in Boston.

BURNING OF THE STABLES AT THE RIVERSIDE TROTTING PARK—LARGE NUMBER OF VALUABLE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

From the Boston Journal, Oct. 19.

The extensive stables at the Riverside Trotting Park, in Brighton, owned by B. S. WRIGHT & Co., of Boston, were entirely consumed by fire at about 11 o'clock last evening, and a large number of the most valuable horses in the country perished in the flames. There have been several trots at the Park within the past few days, at which some of the most noted trotting horses were competitors, and many of these, which were being kept temporarily at the stable, were either burned to death or so seriously injured by the fire that they cannot survive, and be of any service.

The stable was new, having been built during the past year, and comprised twenty-eight large stalls, together with numerous spacious apartments for the storage of hay and grain.

The fire was first discovered bursting from the top of one of the horse stalls, and over which hung a lighted lantern. The flames communicated at once with the hay lofts, and the whole structure was soon in a blaze, and beyond the power of being saved.

About eighteen horses were burned to death. Among the most prominent of those that perished was the famous *Belle of Hartford*, widely known all over New-England and the New-York courses, owned by Mr. H. C. BECKWITH, of Hartford, Conn. The *Belle* was a competitor in a race yesterday, and made the best time that has been made in this vicinity for a long while. *Lady Litchfield*, another horse of great renown, together with her running mare, both of which were brought here by Mr. BECKWITH, were also burned to death, and the horse *Prince*, which is extensively known as one of the best trotters in the country, was also badly burned inwardly, and will probably die.

Beside these superior animals Mr. BECKWITH also loses a large number of fine harnesses, blankets and other equipments, for the splendor and magnificence of which he is noted among all sportsmen. It is regarded as a low figure when his loss is estimated at $20,000 or $25,000, on which there is no insurance.

Several valuable horses owned by a Mr. OSGOOD, of New-York, together with harnesses and equipments recently purchased at great cost, were also consumed. Among his horses were *Buchanan* and his running mate, both of whom were burned to death, and the horse *Pat*, which was alive last night, but it was not thought he could survive.

JOHN E. MAYNARD, proprietor of the Revere stables in Bowdoin-square, lost about $6,000 in the burning of *May Kimball* and *Young Sutton*, also a number of blankets and other horse gear of considerable value.

The horse *Grey Eagle*, owned by CHARLES BLANCHARD, of New-York, and for which $4,000 has been refused within two days, was burned to death. *Rapid*, who won a five mile race yesterday, was also consumed. The latter horse was owned in New-York, and had been entered by DAN MACE.

STEPHEN WHITE, of Cambridge, well known as the Superintendent of the track, lost a great number of fine silver plated harnesses, and also a large stock of blankets, robes, &c.

Messrs. WRIGHT & Co., the proprietors of the stable, also lost a number of horses, but none of them of any considerable note. The loss on the stable will be about $3,000.

Among some of the most prominent horses which were in the stable, and were saved by great exertions, were *Sorrel Dan*, which escaped with a scorched tail, and *Harry Clay* and *Daniel Lambert*, the two latter being taken out without being injured.

Several of the men were employed about the stable, and who were most active in saving the horses, were seriously burned. The boy known as Tom, who had the care of *Prince*, started out of the stable with his horse as soon as the flames were discovered, but in the excitement and confusion went to the wrong door, which he found fastened, and in returning was obliged to pass through a dense flame and smoke. He was burnt so as to almost defy recognition, but it is thought he will recover. The horse, however, which he so bravely led through the devouring element, will probably die.

Another young man, known as "Deaf Joe," who had care of the horses "Pat" and "Buchanan," both of which were fatally burned, was terribly scorched in his endeavor to save them, but will probably recover. Several others, who were prominent in their efforts to rescue the horses and save the property, were also badly burned.

The total loss in stable, harness, equipments and horses by this conflagration is estimated at not less than $75,000 or $100,000.

ESCAPE OF TEN REBEL PRISONERS FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP.—The Rochester *Express* of yesterday says: "Last Thursday night ten rebel prisoners escaped by burrowing under several of their own tents, near the fence, and then directing the line under the fence. They were about five weeks in the business. The earth was disposed of by carrying it in haversacks, and throwing it into the sinks. The affair was very ingeniously managed, and the runaways have not been recovered, being doubtless concealed in the vicinity by Copperhead friends. Two rebel prisoners were released last week by taking the oath of allegiance as prescribed."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Olympus..........	Oct. 26..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Europa..........	Oct. 26..	Boston..........	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton.	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Cela..............	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Teutonia..........	Oct. 29..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Scotia............	Nov. 2..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Louisiana.........	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
City Manchester..	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Cella..............	Nov. 5..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Canada............	Nov. 9..	Boston..........	Liverpool
Sidon..............	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Lafayette.........	Nov. 9..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Persia............	Nov. 16..	New-York.....	Liverpool
Washington.......	Dec. 7..	New-York.....	Havre

FROM EUROPE.

Louisiana.........	Oct. 11..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Glasgow..........	Oct. 12..	Liverpool......	New-York.
America..........	Oct. 12..	Southampton..	New-York.
Belgian...........	Oct. 13..	Liverpool......	Quebec.
Canada...........	Oct. 15..	Liverpool......	Boston.
City of Cork......	Oct. 15..	Liverpool......	New-York.
City of Manchester.	Oct. 19..	Liverpool......	New-York.
Persia............	Oct. 22..	Liverpool......	New York.
Pennsylvania......	Oct. 25..	Liverpool......	New York.
Africa............	Oct. 29..	Liverpool......	Boston.
Sidon.............	Nov. 1..	Liverpool......	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Yazoo............	Oct. 26..	New-York.....	Havana.
Matanzas.........	Nov. 3..	New-York.....	Havana.

For Nicaragua.

The mails for Nicaragua, per steamship *Golden Rule* Pier No. 29, close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..................	1:30, 2.20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail..............................	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way......................	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island.........................	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River............	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad........	4 P. M.
North Mails..........................	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way....................	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M
South Mail at........................	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M

DRY GOODS.

CLOAK OPENING.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE OPENED
THEIR SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.
CANAL-STREET, CORNER OF MERCER.

NOVELTIES PER STEAMER.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
OCTOBER 24th,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
PARIS NOVELTIES,
EMBRACING
PLAIN AND
FANCY SILKS,
SATINS AND
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
(SUITABLE FOR STREET AND EVENING COSTUME)
BLACK TAFFETAS,
"DRAP DE FRANCE,"
"CRYSTAL."
FAILLE, MOIRE, FRANCAIS & CO.,
THE CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF
"PONSON,"
AND
"BONNAT,"
IN ALL THE
VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES AND CLOAKS,
"PINS" PLAIN
PLAID, AND
DEMI DOUBLE
IRISH POPLINS,
ALSO,
THE LATEST STYLES IN
SILK, CLOTH,
AND VELVET
CLOAKS, BASQUES,
AND CIRCULARS,
(SOME BEING EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF THIS HOUSE,)
AT AND UNDER GOLD PRICES!
CANAL COR. MERCER STREETS.

PARIS DRESS GOODS,

AT LESS THAN GOLD VALUE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 24, LARGE
ADDITIONS TO THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STOCKS
OF
MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
PLAIN, PLAID, CREPE AND CHINE POPLINS,
SCOTCH WOOL AND GALA PLAIDS,
BARATHEAS AND ALPACAS.
An endless variety of
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS, and
FANCY FLANNELS.
ALSO,
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,
PLAIN AND PLAID FLANNELS,
PRINTS, &c.,
AT AND UNDER PRESENT MARKET PRICES.
OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT
IS REPLETE WITH EVERY NOVELTY SUITABLE
FOR
LIGHT AND DEEP BLACK.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR,

LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN GOLD VALUE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASHMERE,
BROCHE, and
GRAY BORDERED PAISLEY,
PLAID AND STRIPED
WOOL SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

SASH RIBBONS,

TARTAN PLAID RIBBONS,
BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS,
TARTAN PLAID SILK VELVETS,
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' FELT, BEAVER AND SILK HATS,
SELLING 30 PER CENT. BELOW GOLD VALUE.
THOS. & J. G. JOHNSON,
No. 358 Canal-st., cor. Wooster.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-street.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
Including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S.
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-street,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES,
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS,

Stair Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels, Window Shades and Fixtures, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (Cor. Grand-street,)
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DE LAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A NEW AND
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH SHAWLS,
JUST OPENED,
Many of the styles
MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
RICH PAISLEY SHAWLS,
RICH BROCHE SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS, &c., &c.
The largest and cheapest stock up town.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,

AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
A large assortment at retail,
AT REDUCED PRICES!!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.
10 CASES PRINTS,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS, 23 cents.
5 CASES DUTCH PRINTS, at 25c.
10 LOTS RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, from auction, at 44 and 50 cents.
ALL OUR LARGE STOCKS OF DELAINES reduced to 3s. and 3s. 6d.
300 MORE OF THOSE LARGE AND HEAVY BLANKETS, at $10 and $11.
M. ROBERTS, JR., No. 181 8th-av.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
UNDERGARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S,
CIRCULARS AND SAQUES,
in the
GREATEST VARIETY
of
STYLES and MATERIALS,
UP TOWN,
and
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
LOWER THAN ANY CLOAK STORE
IN THE CITY.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR., NO. 181 8TH-AV.,

We are
RECEIVING DAILY FROM AUCTION
Large additions to our
STAPLE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Comprising
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AND AT PRICES
MUCH BELOW COST OF
IMPORTATION.
M. ROBERTS, Jr., No. 181 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHwoman a situation as housekeeper, or attend an invalid lady. Address Miss HARKNESS, Brooklyn Post-office.

A FULL SUPPLY OF HELP, MALE OR female, for all kinds of work, in city or country, now on hand, at Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., anxious to obtain situations.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a man who understands his business; has best city and country reference; no objection to city or country. Address H. Y., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE GARDENER (married or not,) for vegetables and small fruits; also a man and wife to have care of poultry, cows, horses and carriages. These are desirable places, but none need apply without testimonials of first-rate ability, and excellent moral character. No. 47 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK. NO Irish need apply. Best of reference required and personal interview with last employer. Apply, between 10 and 12 A. M., at office of BEN. HOLLADAY, No. 48 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; AN EXPERIENCED man with first-rate references. Address, stating name, from what country, if single or married, and references, Box No. 4,675, Post-office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—AN EXPERIenced man—good and ready penman—is wanted in a domestic goods commission house. Address with references. M., Box No. 4616. Post-office, New-York.

ISTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 38th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2. Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,

ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—M. A. GRIEUMARD, Institutrice, graduate de l'Universitie Imperiale de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons, competent lessons in the French language. Please call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY—AT NORTH ORange, N. J.—Second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, same side. In this well-established school, boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home. Two vacancies are open; (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152, or come and see.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School. No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE—MOUNT Vernon, N. Y. The Fall and Winter term will commence Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the Principal,
JOHN OAKLEY.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No 236 West 20th-st., is now open.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERsity, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MRS G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN GIVE THE highest testimonials as to ability, &c., would like to give music lessons or instructions in the higher English branches, as an equivalent for her board. Address, for three days, TEACHER, care of Mme. Demorest, No. 473 Broadway.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Union-square.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED
BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.

And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE TARR FARM

PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq...........	New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL..............	Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D...........	New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER..............	Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D................	New-York.
J. T. SANGER.......................	New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH................	New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares, Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.

OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn.
Isaac Bemheimer. Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

THE SMITH & APRMELEE GOLD COMPANY,

NO. 24 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on and after the 1st proximo to shareholders of record.

The transfer books will close on the 24th inst.
W. H. PENDLETON, Treasurer.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ¼ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 31, 1864, to Shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,

In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. —, first floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Philipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

HERMETICAL BARREL COMPANY.

A limited portion of the stock remaining unsold of the Hermetical Barrel Company, organized under the general statute of the State of New-York, for the preparation of barrels and other packages, by the Robbins patent, and which is now duly organized and in practical operation under the directorship of
W. H. FOGG, J. H. CONANT,
W. H. DWINELLE, DANIEL MINTHORN,
W. S. COWLES,
can be obtained by applying to A. A. TAYLOR, Actuary of the Company, at No. 153 Broadway, from whom licenses and any information can be obtained on the subject.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE

7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)

In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 24, 1864, at this office.
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.

THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

NORTH BANK—THE BILLS OF CIRCULATION of the North Bank of Boston will be redeemed at par by the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, New-York.
CHAS. G. NAZRO, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Sixth National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the profits of the Bank, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st November. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
JNO. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE.

$3.700—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A three-story Philadelphia brick front house, brown-stone trimmings, iron balcony, marble mantels, high ceilings, gas, &c., containing 10 rooms, kitchen and cellar, 26 by 36, lot 100 feet deep, shrubbery, grape vines, &c., 1½ miles from the ferry, and on two car routes. Terms easy. Also, one two-story frame house, containing 10 rooms, basement and kitchen, with water, for $1,900. One corner lot on Broadway, for $350; gas and water. Apply to R. ADAIR, No. 80 Pine-st., N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A splendid mansion, in the heart of the city, within five minutes' walk of either depot, with a large plot of ground, containing graperies, &c., &c., within the immediate confines of the city. The whole will be sold together or in parcels. For particulars inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES IN WASHINGTON-st., near Canal, a good location for business. Also, premises Nos. 42, 42½ and 44 Gouverneur-st., front and rear houses; front houses contain all modern improvements, with two sets of parlors and marble mantels. Also, No. 262 Henry-st. For terms and particulars, apply to HENRY J. McADAM, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP dwelling on Thirty-eighth-st., between Seventh and Eighth avenues, finished with all modern improvements; price $8,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

A WESTCHESTER FARM AT A BARGAIN, at Cruger's Station, Hudson River. A good investment. 173 acres, house, barns, orchard, fine fall of water, view of the Hudson. Splendid location for a residence, or grapery. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a splendid house and grounds, at South Bergen; two miles by horse cars from Jersey City Ferry, fitted up with every modern convenience for a first-class family. Apply to Dr. PAYTON, West-road, South Bergen.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, of great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD house in the upper part of New-York, the new and modern three-story stone house on Hanson-place, next door to Elliott-place, Brooklyn, containing all improvements, and in beautiful order. Difference, if any, will be paid in cash. Enquire of E. A. VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Pine-st., room 6.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—A LARGE BROWN-stone front dwelling-house midway between the Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries, replete with every convenience; house 27¾x62 feet, including dining-room extension; lot 27¾x125 to alley. Price $30,000. For particulars apply to W. W. DE FOREST & Co., No. 83 South-st.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING ABROAD offers for sale his house and furniture, and some unimproved suburban property, worth together $20,000; all free of incumbrance; would take pay for the whole in good paying securities. Address Box No. 2,460 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A VERY CAPACIOUS HOUSE, containing more than fifty rooms, with six acres of land, situated on the water, at a very convenient distance from the city, suitable for a summer hotel. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH WARD PROPERTY. A very desirable property on White-st., running through to Franklin-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house and lot on West 37th-st., near 5th-av. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NO. 111 Madison-av., just finished, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAT BRICK COTTAGE HOUSE and lot in East 18th-st., near 2d-av. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE house, on 34th-st.; full size; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing on 26th-st., near 6th-av. Price $10,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, on 15th st., near 5th-av.; price $14,000. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE DWELLING, corner 50th-st. and 2d-av.; very good location. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FOR THE WINTER, &c., A FURNISHed house, with stable, &c., &c., in the country, four hours from New-York by railroad; all trains stop; eight hours by steamboat. Inquire of F. A. VAN BERGEN, No. 54 William-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET ON THE Hudson; 20 miles from the city; contains eight rooms completely furnished. Address Box No. 3,141 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 18TH-ST., near 5th-av., with all of the modern improvements, with immediate possession. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

APARTMENTS, EN SUITE OR SINGLY, ON second floor, newly fitted and furnished, for one or two gentlemen, or one large room on parlor floor, without board, can be had at No. 34 West 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in this city, a house, furnished or unfurnished, or would purchase the furniture entire and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, W. B. MICHART, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A GOOD NEIGHborhood, in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture in part and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location, size and rent of house, A. B., No. 4,739 Post-office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED ABOVE 23d-st. Terms must not be more than $25 a month. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 5,353 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD in a private family where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed; would prefer Brooklyn, contiguous to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, or the upper part of the city, between 14th and 34th-sts., and 5th and 2d-avs. State location and terms, including gas and fuel, and address S., Box No. 1144 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location by the Hudson. Address H. F., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the city, by boat and rail.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHout children, wish to obtain board in a private family; one having more room than they wish to occupy, or who may desire to have them as companions for the winter. Any such persons will please address, stating location and terms, W. W., Box No. 111 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in a private family, up town, for the Winter; two rooms required; price not over $100 per month. Any family having rooms to spare will do well to answer without delay. Address, with price, IRVING, Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A furnished room and bedroom, in a strictly private genteel family; breakfast and tea, and dinner Sundays; no boarding housekeepers need answer. Address, for three days, stating terms and location, D. D. E., Box No. 4,938 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON—AN hour's ride from the city; use of fine library and piano. Inquiries, with real name, [illegible] in Box No. 3,141 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—UP-TOWN, WEST SIDE, by a gentleman, in a small private family, where comfort is preferred to style. Address HOME, Box No. 121 Times Office.

BOARDING—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; good table; dinner at 6 o'clock, at No. 34 West 22d-st.

A DOUBLE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—With full board, in first-class house No. 5 West 24th-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

A FEW CHEERFUL AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED apartments to let in a first-class locality, at No. 61 7th-avenue, between 14th and 15th sts.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished apartments, en suite, to let, with private table only.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO—"THE LAST DITCH."
ANNE E. DICKINSON
AT
COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 29, 1864.
Lecture to commence at 8 P. M.
For particulars see advertisement in the dailies of Wednesday next.

UNION NOMINATION.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
(IXth and XVth Wards.)
FOR ASSEMBLY,
THOMAS E. STEWART.

WAR DEMOCRATIC AND UNION NOMINATION.—For Assembly, Fourth District, 20th Ward, THOMAS H. BURLEY.
GEO. W. GLAZE, Chairman.
H. A. WHITFIELD, Secretary.

PROF. W. B. RANKIN, REFUGEE FROM East Tennessee, will lecture in Lincoln and Johnson Hall, Yorkville, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Inside view of the Rebellion in a National point of view.*

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH..........SATURDAY..........Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY..........Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER..SATURDAY..........Nov. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	31
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON..........WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

Passage, first-class, $80.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO.
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 24	OCEAN QUEEN	SEABURY.
Nov. 3	NORTH STAR	JONES.
Nov. 14	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master,
Will leave Pier —— for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DALANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
VID WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The ARIEL, RUSSEL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The U. S. Mail Side Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The favorite Steamer EAGLE, Capt. LAWRENCE, will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—From Pier No. 30 North River. CALEDONIA, Capt CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER, SATURDAY, Nov. 23. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $60; fore cabin, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its eqivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"Prayer for Peace," "Where God and the Angels Are," "Onward and Upward" "Meet, Oh Meet Me in Heaven," "We will Keep a Bright Lookout," "Come, Sign the Pledge," "Happy Festal Eve," "The Nation's Prayer," "The Union must Stand," "I'll go to that Beautiful Land," "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "Happy Little Ones Are We," "God Save Our Nation," "We will Love our Sunday School," "There is a Land of Love," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Land in Sight," "Be in Time," &c., &c. 3 cents each; 30 cents per dozen, mailed free. 10,000 sheets music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4 20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5.30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8.10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Allegany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Beall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Allegany County, Md., called "MT. CLARE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 119¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.

TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.

Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.

October 12, 1864. THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 25-HORSE ENGINE AND TUBULAR boiler, in first-rate order. Inquire of W. H. SMITH, No. 276 Pearl-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such number as may from time to time be required, not exceeding one thousand head in any calendar month from the 1st of November, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1865; notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid, when funds are in hand for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A—B—, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the United States Army, at the Washington Drove Yards, New-York city, or other point in or near said city, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding *one thousand* head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification, at —— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars that the contract shall be fulfilled.

——— ———."

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and by A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M.
L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, M., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equippage in this city:

Knapsacks,
Packing Boxes,
Drum-Sticks,
Shovel Twine,
Sewed Bootees, No. 6.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to deliver; the time they can finish the delivery of all they propose to furnish. The knapsacks to be delivered in army standard packing boxes.

A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he, or they will at once give bonds for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for," (here state the name of the article bid for) and adddressed to
COL. D. H. VINTEN,
Dep. Quar.-Mast.-Gen., U. S. A.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN.
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 17 State-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, 25th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles, viz.:

English Refined Iron, ⅝-inch, per ton.
Sheet Iron, from No. 10 to No. 18, per pound.
Charcoal Iron, No. 16, for flanging, per pound.
Gas-pipe, ⅛, ¼, ⅜, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch, per foot.
Flat Iron, 1⅛x⅜ to 6x2½ inch, per ton.
Square Iron, 1, 1¾ and 2 inch, per ton.
Round Iron, 1½, 1¾, 2 and 2½ inch, per ton.
Steam Water Cocks, with screw, shanks and unions, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Bibs, with screw shanks, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Straight Cylinder Cocks, with unions, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Gas Service Cocks, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2 and 2½ inch, each.
Gas Service Cocks, with unions, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch each.
Round Way Service Cocks, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Oil Cups, with cocks, 1½, 2, 3, 3½ and 4 inch diameter of bore, each.
Oil Cups, double, 1½, 2, 3, 3½ and 4 inch diameter of bore, each.
Steam Whistles, with valve arrangement, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 inch diameter of bore, each.
Globe Valves, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch, each.
Bends, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Elbows, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Tees, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Crosses, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Unions, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Return Bends, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Coupling Nipples, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Reducers, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Tents and Bushings, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Reducing Crosses, from ¼ to 2 inch, each.
Checks and Valves for Gas-pipe Flanges, each.
Check-valve Screws, from 1 to 2 inch, each.
Expansion Joints, from 1 to 2 inch, each.
Sleeves, from 1 to 2 inch, each.
Boiler Iron, ¼, 3-16, 5-16 ℔ ℔.
Antimony, ℔ ℔.
Block Tin, ℔ ℔.
Rivets, ⅞ and 1¼, ℔ ℔.
Sheet Brass, No. 17, ℔ ℔.
Locomotive Head-lights, each.

Articles to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of expense, to the United States, at place of shipment in this city. Persons may offer for any articles of the list. Payment will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores," and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster United States Army, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STOCK OF JEWELRY AT A SACRIFICE.—A variety of good gold jewelry at a bargain, if the entire stock is taken, at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

PRINTING.

JAMES BELLAND, FASHIONABLE
WEDDING AND VISITING CARD
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 131 Fulton-st., New-York.
For over 60 specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,

Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, MORGAN L. HARRIS, DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st., Oct. 19, 1864.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, that the Assessment Rolls or Tax Books on Real and Personal Estate for the year 1864 have been delivered to me, and that all taxes are now due and payable at this office.

Payments thereon can be made between the hours of 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A deduction, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, calculated from the date of payment to the 1st of December, will be made on all taxes paid previous to the 1st day of November.
JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertaiment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH.
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD.
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NOW! NOW! NOW!
IS THE FINAL OPPORTUNITY
OF SEEING
THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE MOST URGENT REQUESTS, AND TO AFFORD ALL
A LAST CHANCE
OF
BIDDING THEM FAREWELL,
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE
HAVE CONSENTED TO APPEAR UNTIL THE DAY OF THEIR
DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE,
ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH.
IF YOU FAIL NOW, YOU WILL NEVER SEE THEM, AS THEY
RETIRE FOREVER FROM PUBLIC LIFE.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND CHARMING WIFE,
COM. NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN,
GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
AT 11 A. M., AND 3 AND 7½ P. M.
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES ARE MOST CROWDED.
At the MORNING LEVEE they appear in their
IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
AN INTERESTING DRAMA, IN TWO ACTS,
PRISONER OF SPIELBERG;
OR,
THE ZINGARO AND HIS MONKEY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, DANCES, TABLEAUX AND SCENERY.
TOM THUMB TROUPE,
IN THEIR VERSATILE PERFORMANCE.
TO CONCLUDE, FIRST TIME, WITH THE GLORIOUS FARCE,
BELLE OF THE BASEMENT.
EVENING, AT 7½.
WATTS PHILLIPS' DOMESTIC PLAY,
PAUL'S RETURN.

Characters by Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Mestayer, Bridgeman, Jamison, Porter, &c., &c.

Previous to Play,
THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION,
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEAL, &c. &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 720 BROADWAY, near 8th-st.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS
EVERY EVENING, AND ON
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.
GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PRESENTS AT EACH EXHIBITION. FRIDAY, OCT. 28,
GRAND CONTEST OF CONUNDRUMS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE TO me directed by Hon. THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Judge U. S. District Court Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, November 1,
AT PINTO'S STORES, BROOKLYN, 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
AS FOLLOWS:

CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER CLYDE.
42 square bales UPLAND COTTON.
11 round do. do. do.
1 bag PICKINGS.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONER FOX.
8 round bales UPLAND COTTON.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHOONERS SAGAMORE AND CLYDE.
14½ bales UPLAND COTTON.
79 do. SEA-ISLAND COTTON.
2 Bales PICKINGS, 1 Bundle BAGGING.
CAPTURED BY U. S. STEAMER MAGNOLIA.
4 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.
8 Bbls. TURPENTINE
1 Square Bale, 6 Round Bales, 1 Bag UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND COTTON.
CARGO SLOOP LAST RESORT.
1 Square Bale, 3 Round Bales UPLAND COTTON.
2 Bales S. I. COTTON.
3 Bales UPLAND COTTON.
1 Bales S. I. do.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE.
CAPTURED BY U. S. SCHR. ARIEL.
8 Packages UPLAND COTTON.

Catalogues and samples at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL, So. Dis. Fla.

LARGE SALE OF WINDOW PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPHER'S GLASS.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell at auction,
on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1864,
At 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 109 Wall-st.
Without regard to weather,

20,000 Boxes of superior French Window and Photographer's Glass, of assorted brands, viz: A D Q, P C P E X P & A W H—H H & H. Sizes from 6x8 to 36x50 inches, both single and double thick; all in fine order. The importation of Messrs. Haye Bros. Terms at sale. Catalogues now ready.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twenty-first Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Office of the Company, No. 35 WILLIAM-ST., at which time they will offer, by JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

25,000 TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of NOVEMBER next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder—no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

The terms and conditions will be the same as heretofore, and will be fully made known at time and place of sale.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT COUPE HORSE AND VICTORIA.

ALSO,
AN ELEGANT LADIES' SADDLE-HORSE.
BY EDWARD SCHENCK, ON MONDAY, 24TH INST.,
AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., AT THE STABLES,
NO. 40 WEST 18TH-ST.

The above valuable horses, vehicle, harness, saddles, &c.

AN ELEGANT LONG TAIL BLACK HORSE, 16 hands, 8 years old, believed to be perfect in every way; a very fine horse.

AN ELEGANT LONG TAIL BLACK LADIES' SADDLE HORSE, 15 hands, 9 years old, a perfect saddle-horse, and has been driven by a lady to a ladies' phaeton the last two seasons at Newport. Also, an elegant Victoria, built by Brewster & Baldwin, used but a little. Also, an elegant ladies' saddle and bridle.

Also, AN ELEGANT LONG TAIL BROWN HORSE, 6 years old, 13½ hands, perfect in every way. Sold as he has lost his mate. Can be seen at the stable, No. 40 West 18th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE TOWN OF RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., formerly belonging to Hackaliah Brown and others, by order of the Trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, October 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property, viz.:

RYE NECK—About 93½ acres of land, situate on Rye Neck, Westchester County. This property is one of the most desirable in Westchester County for gentlemen's country seats; bounded on the one side by Long Island Sound, and on the other by Milton Harbor, it has a water view unsurpassed by any other in the county, and to those fond of fishing, yachting and bathing, it offers inducements rarely met with. The land is high and the soil good. There is on the property an abundance of forest and shade trees.

ALSO,

A fine farm of about 120 acres, situate on the road leading from Milton to Rye Station. There is on the property a dwelling-house, barn, and other outbuildings. This property contains several very choice building sites, having fine views of Long Island Sound and surrounding country.

ALSO,

17¾ acres, situate on the road leading from Milton to Rye Station, and extending to Rye Creek. This plot is high and very desirable for those wishing a country residence. The property will be sold in plots of from 4 to 20 acres.

Topographical maps may be had at the office of the auctioneers one week previous to the sale.

There being seven trains a day each way between New-York and Rye, renders this property very desirable for those doing business in the city and wishing country residences.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.

NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

WM. B. DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 59 West 14th-st. Days and Evenings of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM ENGLE'S EXPRESS, 1 bag with 30 pair pants; $10 reward to the bringer at No. 119 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailliasses.
WALKEN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA

Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
first time this season in her favorite rôle of Lady Henrietta.
MLLE. MORENSI, for the first time as Nancy.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock,
TWELFTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MARTHA. MARTHA,
with an extraordinary brilliant cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MLLE. MORENSI, G. LOTTI,
SUSINI.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK.
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25,
IL POLIUTO,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26..........FAUST.

BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.

NOW "THE" FASHIONABLE RESORT.
☞ NINTH WEEK ☜
of the inimitable
JOHN E. OWENS,

☞ Ninth week of the popular ovation to his surpassing genius. Two-thirds of the seats in the theatre are daily sold before noon, and within fifteen minutes after the doors are opened the house is densely crowded
WITH THE ELITE OF THE CITY.

The most eminent celebrities of the town,
AUTHORS, EDITORS, ARTISTS AND ACTORS,
have paid willing tribute to Owens' fame, and pronounced his personations
FAULTLESS TRIUMPHS OF COMIC ACTING.

☞ To accommodate the popular "rush," the entire Family Circle has been re-seated and decorated, and added to the Dress Circle ☜
VICTIMS AND SOLON SHINGLE
EVERY NIGHT.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
FOURTH SEASON.
Paul Juignet..........Manager
REOPENING,
SATURDAY, Oct. 29, 1864, at 8 o'clock.

Début of the new members of the Company, lately arrived from France, on which occasion will be represented, for the first time,
The latest great success in Paris,
LE MARQUIS DE VILLEMER.
Comedy in four acts, by George Sand,
in which Mons. and Mme. LARMET and Mlle. LOUISE KARSCH will make their first appearance.

Ticket office for reserved seats No. 618 Broadway (ground floor,) opposite the Lafarge House.

GRAND FAIR AT IRVING HALL

IN AID OF
THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL,
FOR THE
ORPHAN CHILDREN OF OUR VOLUNTEERS,
NOW OPEN.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND ENGAGED.
FRUIT, FLOWERS, FINE ARTS AND BEAUTY.
THE UNION HOME TABLE.
Contributions from our Merchants.
SOCIETY TABLES,
filled with choice articles from the Churches, Public Schools, and Fire Departments of New-York and Brooklyn.
STAMFORD TABLE,
NORWALK TABLE,
SING SING TABLE.
REFRESHMENTS ON A GRAND SCALE.
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
By permission of P. T. BARNUM, Esq.,
BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS BY MAXIMILLIAN.

MUSEUM OPEN AND FREE.—MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 389 Broadway, give written charts of character, DAY and EVENING.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS.

A fine assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 1 to 24 tunes, with all the newest improvements, Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, etc. The only complete stock to be found in this country. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane (up stairs.) N. Y

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LADY WANTS THE LOAN OF $500, or a partner in a lucrative and genteel profession. Call at No. 131 Bleecker-st., walk up to the top floor, or address A. B. B.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER in introducing a valuable patent, issued from the Department at Washington a few weeks since. Address L. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

LEGH RICHMOND, (J. L. R. W.)—HOUSE sold. You can have your share by writing at once to Kingston, N. Y. All can be arranged by mail.
J. C. W.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION REMOVED to No. 19 Cooper Institute.—Dr. Colton administers the gas and guarantees to cause no pain in the extraction of teeth. Come to headquarters. Never had an accident.

HOTELS.

VACANCIES FOR A FEW FAMILIES AT the Ashland House, 4th-av. and 24th-st. Price for permanent board, man and wife, from $25 to $75 per week; single room and board, $12; transient, $2 per day.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between S. Donan, Philip Stern, Joseph Stern and Salomon Nördlinger, under the firm of DONAN, STERN & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of Distillery and Yeast Manufacturing will be conducted from this day on by S. Donan and Salomon Nördlinger, under the firm of DONAN & NORDLINGER, who likewise liquidate all the affairs of the old firm.
SIMON DONAN.
PHILIP STERN.
S. NÖRDLINGER.
JOSEPH STERN.

OFFICE OF MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved—A. P. MEYLERT withdrawing from the firm.

A. N. MEYLERT will continue the business at No. 6 Wall-st., as banker and stock broker, under the same name, and will settle the affairs of the late firm.

A. P. MEYLERT will open an office in the same building, No. 6 Wall-st., in his own name, for the transaction of a stock commission business.
A. N. MEYLERT.
A. P. MEYLERT.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

THE CAMPAIGN.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING.

The Union Men Muster in Force to Hear from the Loyal West.

Speeches of Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Vice-President Hamlin.

The announcement by the Chairman of the National Central Committee, that Gov. Morton, of Indiana, whose labors and deserved personal influence have done so much to secure the late brilliant and encouraging results in that State—cheering all lovers of the country, and discouraging the Copperheads—would address the citizens of New-York, drew an immense gathering to the Cooper Institute last evening. The worthy Governor's appearance on the stand was greeted with a burst of enthusiasm, which was prolonged for several minutes. He was accompanied by Vice-President Hamlin, who was also honored with warm applause, and by Hon. Henry J. Raymond, who opened the proceeding by saying:

SPEECH OF HON. H. J. RAYMOND.

Fellow-Citizens: We have at last fallen upon the era of victories. [Cheers.] After a long time of unsuccessful experiment, our Government has found out who know how to do it, and has found out, moreover, means to get rid of Generals whose sole object is "how not to do it." [Applause and laughter.] And we have had in quick succession brilliant victories, insuring success to the Union cause in the field: first of Grant and then of Sherman, and now of the gallant Bayard of the war, Phil. Sheridan. [Loud cheers.] But of all these victories and all the other victories won from the beginning of this great contest until the present time, none has been more brilliant, none more useful to the Union cause, than that which has been achieved in the State of Indiana on the 12th of this month. [Applause.] I have thought, therefore, that I should confer a pleasure upon you, the Union citizens of the City of New-York, by inviting, in my official character, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, the gallant leader of that great contest to address you on the issues which have proved so victorious there. [Cheers.] Without any further remarks here, I beg leave now to perform the very pleasant duty of introducing to this audience Gov. Morton, of Indiana. [Tremendous applause, and three hearty cheers for Gov. Morton.]

SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

Ladies and Gentlemen: If I needed any inspiration aside from the cause upon which I propose to address you, it would be furnished by the reception which you have given me to-night; and this reception gives me joy, because it is indicative of the enthusiasm and determination which pervades the citizens of New-York in regard to the approaching election. I have just emerged from an arduous and exciting canvass in the State of Indiana, and I come here not by my own volition, to obtrude myself upon the attention of the people of New-York, but, as you have been informed by Mr. Raymond, upon invitation, it having been supposed that I might be in some degree able to do a little good in attempting to present before you the issues that are to be settled in the approaching election. We have the same national questions in Indiana that you have in New-York. We have, besides these national questions, questions of State policy, of a local character, with which you have nothing to do, and to which I shall not, of course, allude to-night, but shall confine myself (for I am to be followed by your distinguished Vice-President, Mr. Hamlin—cheers) to an examination of the issues that are presented for decision at the approaching election. And in the first place, we have but two candidates for the Presidency—Mr. Lincoln and Gen. McClellan—and we have to decide between these two men. There is no third candidate, nor is there any third position or middle ground for any man to occupy; and no man can excuse himself now for taking a position of neutrality, except upon the ground that he has not got any opinion upon the subject, one way or the other. [Laughter.] You are called upon to vote for McClellan or for Lincoln. Not for these men; for if ever there was an impersonal contest in which men are of little importance and principles are everything, it is this contest. [Cheers.] It is not a question whether Gen. McClellan is a great general, possessed of lofty and exalted military genius; or, on the other hand, whether Mr. Lincoln is the greatest statesman of the age, or his administration free from error. These are not the questions to be decided by you. But the question to be regarded by you, is in regard to the adoption of the one or the other policy, as presented by the two candidates. [Cheers.]

I shall have very little to say of Gen. McClellan to-night. So far as his statesmanship is concerned, there is absolutely nothing to talk about. [Cheers.] What I mean to say is, that Gen. McClellan has no political record whatever. Whatever he has and is, be it greater or less, is entirely of a military character, and not political. If he has ever made an adventure in the field of politics, I presume we would have to refer to the letter which he addressed to Mr. Lincoln in 1862, when still in the field. That, perhaps, must be termed *political*; because I know at the time it was not considered *military* by good judges. [Laughter and cheers.] It was considered somewhat novel for a general in the field, and one who was not doing very well at that, to be drawn aside from his duties, to write a letter of advice to his superior and commanding officer, the President of the United States. [Applause.] Whatever there is of Gen. McClellan, Mr. Lincoln has made him. (Cheers.) Mr. Lincoln found him the superintendant of a western railroad at the beginning of the war; he appointed him a Brigadier-General, he then made him a Major-General, and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States; and whatever prominance or position Gen. McClellan has, he owes it entirely to the partial kindness and confidence reposed in him by Mr. Lincoln. (Cheers.) I shall not occupy your time to-night by discussing the question as to what was his success as a military man. I presume that those of you who have kept pace with the current views of the last few years, have made up your minds on that subject. I will remark that Gen. McClellan's reputation is of a peculiar kind; it does not consist so much of what he has done, as of what he would have done, if he had been let alone by the President and Secretary of War. (Cheers and laughter.) His reputation is not of that character which springs up spontaneously from the facts of history, but is one to be made out by elaborate and ingenious argument.

But I come to the question of the two policies represented by these two candidates; and this is the important question for us to decide: which of these two policies we shall support. And on this decision, in my judgement, rests the life of the nation. There never was an election, in this country or any other, where so much depends upon a single result as depends upon the approaching election. We must examine Gen. McClellan and his policy from several stand points, as well as Mr. Lincoln's. In the first place we are enabled to determine what Mr. Lincoln's policy is, from two or three considerations. We can determine what his policy in the future will be, by looking at the history of his administration in the past. As he has been engaged in prosecuting this war for the suppression of the rebellion for the last three years and a half, as he has indicated no change of policy, no change of purpose whatever, we may from this history plainly infer what his policy will be in the future. Again, we can infer Mr. Lincoln's policy from the character of the men who sustain him. [Applause.] They are the men who have sustained the Government from the beginning of this war. They are the men who have endeavored to sustain the financial system of the Government, to hold up the arms of those who are in authority by every honorable and legitimate influence, which they could exert. These are the men who are now rallying around Mr. Lincoln. And, again, we can deduce the of policy Mr. Lincoln from the platform which was laid down by the party which placed him in nomination; and from the character of the men supporting him we deduce his policy—a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, [cheers,] and to compel the rebellious States to return to their allegiance and obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States. [Cheers.] This, in short, constitutes his policy, and now we come to the consideration of the policy as presented by Gen. McClellan; and we can arrive at that also by the same method of deduction. In the first place, let us examine the character of the men who are supporting Gen. McClellan, and have placed him in nomination. We find that they are the men who opposed this war from its very beginning. They are the men who have steadily asserted the doctrine that the Government had no power to coerce a State. They are the men who have constantly declared that whenever a State assumes to secede from the Union, the Government has no power to restrain or prevent that act of secession; and we find Pendleton, the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, [hisses,] acting as a representative, an exponent of this body of men from the very beginning. They are the men who have steadily opposed recruiting and filling the ranks of the army. They are the men who have done all in their power to sour and divide the people and incense them against the Government. They are the men who have steadily made predictions of failure in regard to our finances—who have told the people in New-York and everywhere else that this nation would shortly be steeped in irretrievable bankruptcy. They are the men who have done all in their power to paralyze their Government; by dividing the people, by sowing dissensions among them, and thus indirectly, or I might say directly, giving aid and comfort to the enemy. These are the men who are supporting Gen. McClellan; and when these men rally to his support, we may infer that they expect him, if elected, to pursue the same policy in the future that they themselves have pursued in the past, and that they are now advocating. We are able to deduce Gen. McClellan's position from another fact—from the great favor with which his nomination has been received throughout the rebel States. If you will go into the rebel armies you will find that they are all in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan. What is the reason for that? Not because they expect him to prosecute the war vigorously, as Mr. Lincoln has done, but because they believe he will not prosecute the war against them, but will yield to them. Look through the rebel newspapers at Mobile, at Richmond, and at Charleston, and you will find that they all have high hopes of the election of Gen. McClellan, believing that it will bring to them that success which they now despair of achieving. In the City of Indianapolis there are about 5,000 rebel prisoners confined, and if you go among them you will find every man clamorous for the election of Gen. McClellan, and not one for Mr. Lincoln. [Applause.] But, again, we can deduce the policy of Gen. McClellan from the character of the convention which placed him in nomination. That convention, my friends, was a vast assemblage of men from every State in this Union, not excepting, I am informed, the rebel States themselves. [Cheers.] There were many speeches made in that convention, many in the streets of Chicago, in hotels, at the court-houses, and at the various city halls, during the progress of that convention; and you may read those speeches through, made in and out of that convention, and I defy you to find, in any one of them, a single sentence that, even by indirection, casts any reproach upon this rebellion. [Cheers. "That is so!"] You will find our own Government denounced most profusely, until the whole vocabulary of Billingsgate was exhausted. You will find Mr. Lincoln denounced as a usurper, and as having been guilty of all the crimes in the calendar; you will find the vilest maledictions hurled at all the people of the North, but not one word against Jeff. Davis or the rebel Government, the arch criminals, who have shed the best blood of the land. [Cheers.] Now, if the men who composed that convention had entertained any hatred of this rebellion, any feeling in favor of its suppression, that sentiment would, in some way or other, have found an utterance, some man in an unguarded moment would have given vent to his feelings; but we find no such expression on the part of any one in that convention. On the contrary, we find much sympathy for the rebellion. There was no feeling in favor of its suppression, but a deep and powerful longing for its final success. Now, who composed that convention? Why, the men of whom I spoke a few minutes ago. And there were other elements there to which I have not referred—the Sons of Liberty! [Laughter and cheers.] I call them by the name they give themselves, the Sons of Liberty, a secret, oath-bound conspiracy against the Government of the United States, with which we have had much trouble in the State of Indiana. We have recently learned who is the Grand Commander of that Order—Clement L. Vallandigham. [Hisses.] It has never been denied by him, though charged upon him for four months past, and I suppose never will. It transpired in the recent trial in the City of Indianapolis, that he was the Grand Commander of that Order throughout the United States; and he was not only the commander of the Chicago Convention, but he defeated the second resolution—the material and controlling plank in it. The business of the Chicago Convention was first discussed and marked out in a secret convention of the Sons of Liberty, which met on the Friday, Saturday and Monday before that convention. These are the men who have placed Gen. McClellan in nomination, and in this point of view, when I look at the character of the men who have nominated him—leaving the platform entirely out of view—I am prepared to say, as Vallandigham has said since that convention, that the private, personal influence of Gen. McClellan, or, if you please, the letter written by him, is of no consequence whatever, and is to be left entirely out of view. Gen. McClellan cannot escape from the conditions imposed by the platform upon his nomination at Chicago,—cannot, as its candidate receive its formal indorsement and give a formal acceptance, claiming and receiving the votes of the party upon it, and after his election repudiate its policy and carry on one entirely different from it. He cannot do that if he would. It would be a breach of the commonest principle of good faith, a breach of that good faith without which no combination for good or for evil can ever succeed—that principle of good faith which binds the followers to the chieftain when he marches to the crusade, or that leads the banditti, who follow their chief, when he goes upon his tour of plunder. Gen. McClellan must be true to the men who support him, and he cannot if he would escape from them. We have had an example in this country of a President who tried to repudiate the policy of the men who brought him into power. I believe John Tyler repudiated the policy of the Whigs who elected him in 1842. He threw himself into the arms of the Democratic party, and he went out of office without a regret, without a friend, and without the respect of any man, so far as I know. The platform, however, which was laid down at the Chicago Convention establishes or defines the political existence of Gen. McClellan. Mr. Vallandigham said in the speech to which I have before referred and which he made at Sydney, Ohio, that the letter of Gen. McClellan was of no importance whatever. He said that the platform of the Chicago Convention was the law of his political existence, from which he could not get away if he would—and this is the way in which it is understood throughout the whole country, Gen. McClellan stands on that platform. He accepted the nomination of the party that made that platform. He took it without repudiating the platform. He claims to be their candidate, expects to receive their votes, and if elected, will undoubtedly carry out their policy. They have tolerated him, it is distinctly understood, in writing a letter which is partly at variance with the platform, treating and considering it upon their part as a mere stratagem in politics—a thing which is advisable for the purpose of securing the votes of a portion of the Democratic party, who are still in favor of the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and also for the purpose of securing the votes of that portion of the party who believe with Fernando Wood in the sentiment as expressed by him in your own city, that Gen. McClellan will be their agent, and their creature, if elected. I would say of Fernando Wood that he sometimes expresses himself with a frankness and a boldness which would do credit to many politicians, who affect to despise him, if they would but follow his example. In that speech he frankly avowed the fraud which was intended to be committed upon the American people—a peace platform and a peace candidate for Vice-President, and then putting men upon that platform who claim to be War Democrats for the purpose of carrying the other wing of the Democratic party. [Gov. Morton here read the extract from Fernando Wood's speech, in which he asserted that Gen. McClellan would be the creature of their voice, and as such could not do otherwise, if he would, than execute the voice of the party which had placed him in power.] This is a frank and fair confession of the whole scheme and platform, a peace platform and an unconditional and an immediate abandonment of the war, a candidate for the Vice-President, who, as early as 1860, avowed the right of secession, and has stood upon that doctrine ever since, and who has refused to give aid and comfort in carrying on the war from that time until this, and who has steadily denied the power of the Government to prevent a State from seceding. Gen. McClellan has written a letter, which makes him apparently and possibly a war candidate, and Fernando Wood tells the people of New-York, and Mr. Vallandigham has substantially told the people of Ohio, perhaps in more disguised terms, that this letter is compatible with sound policy for the purpose of success, and that if Gen. McClellan is elected, the Chicago platform will be the law of his political existence. I, therefore, pass the letter of Gen. McClellan, as of no importance whatever. We are to look to the platform—to the character of the men who have placed him in nomination. We are to look to their antecedents, more even than to his. We cannot conceive that these men have intended to abandon their policy—the resolutions to which they have committed themselves, their prospects and their reputations, by the election of Gen. McClellan,—but that they have permitted him to place himself in the position that he has as a matter of political strategy, for the purpose of securing success. I know it is claimed in the City of New-York that the Democratic party is in favor of the prosecution of this war, and the suppression of the rebellion. But one thing I can tell you, that the politicians of this city and State when they went to Chicago, at least in public, have never uttered one word in favor of the prosecution of this war or the suppression of the rebellion. [Applause.] However, they may talk here—there they were dumb upon that subject, and the open advocates of peace said all that was said, and made all the arguments that were made, and they made the platform—Mr. Vallandigham himself, the Grand Commander of the Order of Sons of Liberty, drafting the material parts of the platform, which were adopted without a change as it came from his pen. What are the principles of this Order of the Sons of Liberty, of which Vallandigham is the Grand Commander, and which has adherents even here in the City of New-York? It has three fundamental principles. It advocates first, the right of absolute secession—the right of any State to withdraw from the Union at her own sovereign will and pleasure, without consulting the Government of the United States, or without consulting any other State; and, of course, as the State has this right, there is no power in the Government to prevent the exercise of the right. This is the main principle of the Order. The second is, that as sovereign States have assumed to exercise the right of secession, the Union is thereby wholly destroyed; that there is no longer any Government of the United States; that Mr. Lincoln, in consequence of that fact, is an usurper, and is entitled to no respect or obedience as the President of the United States. The third principle of the Order is the oath required of every member of the Order to obey the commands of the Grand Commander without hesitation or delay, all State or national authority to the contrary notwithstanding. If Mr. Vallandigham was to issue an order to any member of the Order in the City of New-York to assassinate me he would be bound by his oath to execute the order, without asking a single question. I now wish to speak of the Chicago platform, and I will first speak of the general idea running through it, and that is the doctrine commonly called the States Rights doctrine—that doctrine which has bloomed into open and belligerent secession—that doctrine which was advocated by John C. Calhoun, which was called the Nullification doctrine in 1832, and which became absolute secession in the Winter of 1860 and the Spring of 1861. This doctrine, in the form of States Rights doctrine, runs through this entire platform. You find politicians in New-York and everywhere advocating what they call the sovereignty of the States. They speak of our Union as a compact between States, and assert that the States have formed a certain political partnership which they are at liberty to dissolve at pleasure—that any one of the partners can withdraw from the firm at pleasure, and that the Government of the United States is not a government formed by the people as one people and as a nation, but that it is a Government formed by the sovereign States, in their municipal and corporate capacity. This is the States Rights doctrine, the doctrine of original sovereignty and independent States. There are two or three considerations to which I will call your attention, in order to avoid all confusion upon this subject. You need but refer to our own Revolutionary history, and you will understand that there never was any foundation for what is called the doctrine of States Rights or the original sovereignty of the States under our present Constitution. We had, before our present Constitution, a revolutionary form of government, what was called the Government of Confederation. That Government was formed by the State Governments from the colonies. It was not formed by the people of the colonies as one people, as one nation, but was formed by the Government of the colonies, and such Government had a certain number of delegates, and those delegates coming together constituted a Government, or the Congress of the Confederation. This Government of the Confederation could not act upon the people. It only acted upon the States. For example, if they levied a tax, that tax was apportioned among the several States. Say that they apportioned $100,000 to the State of New-York. The Government of the Confederation could not collect it directly off each man, but they simply made a requisition for that amount upon the State Government and required that Government to go on, assess and collect this tax in its own way. That Government might probably choose to acquiesce or might refuse, and the fact that a part of the States did from time to time refuse to furnish men and money to the Government as they required, rendered the government of the Confederation a failure, which made it necessary to form a new government, a government to be formed directly by the people, acting directly on the people and not through the intervention or medium of States. That was the way in which the Constitution of the United States was formed, and it begins, "We, the people," not "We, the States." It was not formed by the States, but it was formed by the people of the several States, as the people or the nation, constituting one great nationality, and acts directly upon the people of the States, but not through the medium of the States. [Applause.] That was the history of the Government so far as the old States were concerned; and now we come to the history of the new States. Politicians will talk about the original sovereignty of the States, and about these States being remitted back to their original rights. This is the common language employed by them. Just consider this for a single moment in connection with the State of Indiana, from which I come. Indiana was carved out of what was called the northwestern territory—territory which was ceded to the Government of the United States, and belonged to that Government as a matter of property. It was controlled by a territorial Government, organized under a law passed first by the Congress of the Confederation and afterward re-enacted by the first Congress under our present Constitution. The State of Indiana might have been territory still if it had not been for the action of the General Government. The people of this territory were under the control of the National Government, but in 1815 Congress passed an act authorizing the people of the Territory of Indiana, to come together in convention and form a State Constitution for the purpose of submitting it to the Congress of the United States with a view to its acceptance and the admission of the territory into the Union as a State. They did so; their Constitution was received and considered by Congress and was accepted, and then the territory of Indiana by act of Congress, by virtue of a national act, was formed into a State, and came into the Union as a State, but as a mere offspring of the General Government having no original sovereignty or State character. (Applause.) Talk about remitting her to her original rights and condition! You must remit her back to her territorial condition for her State character and her State powers are derived, not from her condition beforehand, but from the absolute gift and action of the National government in creating her as a State. And the condition of Indiana is the condition of the new States of this Union—eighteen new States that but are the springs of the general government—that were formed into States by the general government; that might have been formed into States or not according to the will or pleasure of that General Government. And yet politicians impose upon the people of the country, and to prepare them for secession talk about the original sovereignty of these States, remitting them back to their original rights, and about their reclaiming and resuming their rights whenever, in their judgment, the Constitution of the United States has been broken and infracted upon. But enough upon that point. The main question in the platform of the Chicago convention to which I propose to call your attention is to be found in the second resolution; and, that we may have a clear understanding of its language, I will read it:

> *Resolved*, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

There are two propositions enunciated in this resolution. First, that the war for the restoration of the Union is a failure, and that I pronounce an absolute and shameless falsehood. [Great applause.] It is an insult to our gallant army and to every man who has been engaged in fighting for his country, and it is an insult to the memory of the gallant men who have laid down their lives upon the battle-field, or who have perished in the hospital. I say it is an insult to the memory of these men. It is saying to them or it is saying to their survivors that all you have done—all you have accomplished—has been a failure and is unsuccessful, and therefore this war should no longer be prosecuted. The next proposition that is enunciated in this resolution is that there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities for the purpose of calling a convention of States, with a view to an adjustment upon the basis of the Federal States—with a view to a settlement or a compromise. That Mr. Vallandigham drew that plank in the platform it will not be for a single moment denied, and he also expounded it. He expounds this plank in the platform as requiring an immediate and unconditional abandonment of the war. He has said upon several occasions that there should be no more civil war; that there should be no more conscription, no more taxes, no more putting men into the field. Now, there are others who claim that this plank does not require the absolute abandonment of the war, and that it only calls for an armistice and a suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of entering upon negotiations for a peacable result to the war for the suppression of the rebellion. This is the construction given to it, especially by those who claim to be War Democrats, and in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is immaterial, my friends, which one of these considerations you adopt, because both lead to the same result. If we abandon the war, as Mr. Vallandigham construes the resolution to mean—if it is to be abandoned to-morrow—the result is, of course, the recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, the dissolution of the Union, the disintegration and the absolute breaking up of this Government and nation. Let us consider the question, supposing it to call not for the particular abandonment of the war, but to call for an armistice and a suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of negotiation. How are we to get an armistice? An armistice is a suspension of hostilities for a certain time, and all our military operations, whether upon the land or the sea, must be suspended in the meantime. The rebels say they will not ask for it. They spurn the idea of asking for it. We must humbly beg the Government of the rebel States to suspend hostilities for a time, that we may attempt negotiations for the purpose of fixing upon the terms of peace.

Now, let us consider the effect of a proposition of that kind upon our Government. In the first place, if our Government were to make a proposition for an armistice, it would be an insult to the army, and one that never would be forgiven. It would be saying to our gallant army, all the victories you have achieved, all the dangers you have encountered, all the hardships you have endured, amount to nothing; for we are compelled to ask the rebel Government for a suspension of hostilities. Look at it in this view. Suppose Mr. Davis should telegraph to President Lincoln, asking for a cessation of hostilities for ninety days, with a view to settling on terms of peace, what would we say? We would say, with joy, that they cannot maintain the rebellion, and Mr. Davis is trying to make a way of escape for himself and his friends. We would conclude that they could carry on the rebellion no longer, and that they were trying to make the best terms they could. That is what we would say. Now, let us reverse the matter, and say it is us who ask for a suspension of hostilities. Why, they would well say that we cannot carry on the war any longer, and the independence of the Confederacy must be acknowledged. So the people and the army will be demoralized, and our cause will be lost by the mere making of that proposition, the mere asking for it would be absolute ruin and dishonor to us. [Applause.] Besides that, it would compromise us with all Europe. If we enter into diplomatic relations and open negotiations with this rebel Government, I ask you, gentlemen, can we complain if France and England do the same thing? [Cheers.] If we recognize the strength of the rebel Government as being such that we are compelled to negotiate with it, and ask for an armistice, then, according to national law, every other Government is at liberty to recognize it at once, and that armistice would be followed by the recognition of the rebel Confederacy by every Government in Europe within thirty days. [Cheers.] And this thing is perfectly well understood by the friends of the rebellion. It is a device of the enemy, knowing that our Government would be compromised before every nation in Europe, and the rebel Government acknowledged by every Power. But look for a moment at some other considerations in relation to the proposed armistice. An armistice would be a concession on our part, that we are prepared to make peace on terms of recognizing their independence. If we suspend hostilities for thirty days, never will they be resumed. They call upon us to seek a union by calling a convention of States. Now it is said by some Democrats, that if this convention of States should fail to agree on terms, we can then resume hostilities. How long would that take? Suppose we suspend hostilities for thirty days. Commissioners are appointed and meet; they finally agree that a convention of States shall be called, in which all the States shall be represented, both loyal and rebel States. Then we have to have some day set for the election of delegates. That takes time. Then they have to meet at some point named. Then their deliberations commence, it may extend for weeks and months. And during all this time the rebellion is recovering its strength and obtaining renewed life. And suppose, after all this time, they say, "We reject all your propositions; we will have nothing less than absolute independence!" What shall we say? Can we resume the war after that time? Is there any intelligent man who can say so. I say no. [Cheers.] Then the proposition on our part, to have a cessation of hostilities, is equivalent to saying we are willing to make peace on the condition of recognizing your independence. [Cheers.] But there is another point of view in which to examine this matter. Eleven States have attempted to go out of the Union; they have formed a government; they have given it constitutional form, in a Senate and Lower House, and have a Supreme Court of the Confederacy. Now, this Congress of the rebel Confederacy, in due preliminary form, on three several occasions, by joint resolution, have proclaimed to all the world that they will never come back voluntarily into this Union; that they will never make peace with us except upon the condition of recognizing their independence. Mr. Davis, the President of that Confederacy, has upon four or five occasions given utterance to the same sentiment; and five or six weeks ago appeared a letter of the President, signed by the Secretary of State, declaring that he would receive no propositions to treat—he would not even *receive* them—except upon the preliminary condition of recognizing the independence of the Confederacy. Now if, after we have been thus informed by the rebel Congress and the rebel President, on three or four occasions, as to what they will and what they will not do, we still go on and ask for an armistice, for the purpose of negotiating, will it not be said by all the world that we are prepared to negotiate upon the terms they have laid down in advance? [Cheers.] There are a great many who entertain the idea that we can compromise this thing. They talk about the beauties of peace. I know how it is in Indiana, and I suppose it is the same here. Their orators come before the people and talk about the horrors of war, the loss of the best blood, the mountains of debt piled up, our heavy taxes; and they say we could have peace at any time; that Mr. Lincoln could make peace if he would only do it; that this thing could be compromised at any time upon fair and honorable terms; but he stands in the way of it, and therefore it is necessary to change the Administration. And many well-meaning men, many truly loyal and patriotic men, have been misled by this cry of peace and prospect of a compromise. Let us for a moment analyze this proposition of compromise. Let us suppose an armistice has been granted; that commissioners have met on the part of our Government and of the rebel Government, so as to arrange terms of peace; that they have called a convention, and that the delegates are assembled. For the sake of argument, we suppose all this has been done; and now the question comes up in regard to the terms. We say to the rebel commissioners: What terms do you now require to induce you to come back? Bear in mind that we have ceased to try and compel you—we are now trying a compromise to coax you back—so tell us what terms you require to induce you voluntarily to come back and have the Union restored as before. They will say: "The first condition we require at your hands is that you shall assume and pay our war debt." We say: "That would not be honorable for us; we cannot do it." They will say, in reply, "Do you think we will come voluntarily back to the Union, and help to pay your war debt, while ours is left unprovided for? This debt belongs to us; it represents our money, or property; the loss we have sustained in prosecuting this war. Our war debt must be provided for and put upon the same footing as yours, or we will not voluntarily come back into the Union." What shall we do? We are determined to have peace. We have ceased now to attempt to coerce and bring them back by force; and we must say, "for the sake of peace, we will agree to pay your debt. Take up your State stocks and issue stocks of the United States for the whole thing. Are you now prepared to come back?" They say "No, we have one condition you must grant. Our wounded soldiers and the widows and orphans of our soldiers are unprovided for. Therefore you must put our soldiers, their widows and orphans upon the same footing as yours." We say, "Can you ask us to provide for those who have been shedding our blood, the blood of our brothers and children and fellow-citizens?" They will return the former answer: "Can you expect us voluntarily to come back into the Union to compromise this thing, and thus be liable to provide for your soldiers, their widows and orphans, while ours are left unprovided for? This is a condition that cannot be waived." But as we have ceased to try and have peace in any other way, we agree to that also. Having done that, we say to them, "Now you will come back without further conditions." They say, "No, not yet; you must pay all damages; you have set free two millions of our slaves; you have laid waste thousands of our farms; you have made the great mass of us paupers; you must pay these damages and make us whole, or we will not come back into your Union." [Cheers.] We say, in reply to this, "We cannot assume the payment of these damages; it would be incalculable as the sand upon the sea shore." They say, "Very well; you are now presenting us with inducements to come back; and we say, unless you pay these damages we will not come back." I suppose, as we have agreed to everything else, we will agree to that. And then we say, "Now surely you will come back!" But no. They say: "We have one condition more, more vital than all the rest; it is that you shall acknowledge and place in your Constitution the principle of the right of secession." [Cheers, and cries of "Never, never, never will we do that!"] They say: "We went out upon that principle; we went to war upon that principle; we have shed your blood and ours upon that principle, and we will not now voluntarily come back and concede that it was wrong; you must, as a preliminary and inevitable condition, recognize the principle of the right of secession and place it in your Constitution." Mr. Pendleton steps forward and says: "I agree to do that; I always recognized that." [Laughter and cheers.] He could well say that, so far as he was concerned; it was no hardship whatever. [Cheers.] We would say, in reply to that, "We have been contending against that principle; we deny the right of States to secede from the Union; we insist that we are a nation, not composed of sovereign and independent nations; we deny that New-York is a nation by herself; that Indiana is a nation by herself: *but we claim that these States are component parts of one great nation.*" [Tremendous applause.] Well, then, they will say, "That is an end to this negotiation. As we went out upon that principle, as we have sealed it with our bravest blood, as we have brought desolation and the ravages of war upon our land, we cannot come back and acknowledge that that principle is wrong. We will not enter into the Union, unless you acknowledge our right of secession, upon which ground we made this war!" We could find many advocates for this, and it would be hardly worth while to dispute it, after having granted the rest; and so we recognize the right of secession in the Constitution. And now peace has been restored; they have returned to the Union; and I appeal to you, men of all parties, what have we accomplished? You will say, we have restored peace! Oh! we have done nothing but to destroy and dissolve this nation. [Applause.] After we have made peace on these terms, here comes Abolition Ohio. Ohio says: "I never have agreed to these terms. I never was willing to pay their war debt, or to pension the widows and children of rebel soldiers. I wanted to fight the thing out; but you voted me down. You have forced me into a union with rebel States, upon their terms. I have always opposed the right of secession; I have shed my best blood against that right; but you have now recognized it and written it down in the Constitution; and I will avail myself of it, to walk out of the Union and leave you to pay these debts. [Cheers.] Michigan says the same thing, and Iowa, and Indiana—and State after State, taking advantage of this principle which has been incorporated into the Constitution, withdraws from the Union, until it crumbles into pieces, the utter ruin of a nation that was once the admiration of the world. [Applause.] I appeal, to-night, to the intelligent gentlemen of all parties, if this great question can be compromised upon any other terms than those I have spoken of. [Cries of "No"!] If we should go into a Convention of States, I ask if we will not have to submit to these conditions in order to restore the Union by a compromise. You can bring them back upon no condition that does not involve the absolute destruction of this nation. [Cheers.] There is but one way to preserve this nation, and that is to suppress this rebellion by force of arms—[great applause]—to compel the inhabitants of these rebellious States to return to their allegiance and obedience to the Constitution. We have no choice but this. We are engaged in a deadly contest, in which we must either conquer or be conquered. [Cheers, and cries of, "We'll conquer."] There is no way out of it by compromise or negotiation, as I said before, that does not involve the destruction of the nation. It is not a question of peaceful remedies. It is as if two men, each armed with deadly weapons, were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict: the one can only save his life by taking that of the other; and we can only preserve the life of this nation by absolutely suppressing this rebellion. [Great cheering.] And we can suppress this rebellion—[cheers]—there has never been a doubt about it. There is but one thing that can prevent us from suppressing this rebellion, and that is our own party divisions and dissensions in the North. If we fall, we fall a victim, not to the arms of the rebel Confederacy, but to our own insane and foolish divisions and quarrels. And, my friends, these are the last hope of this Confederacy. They have long since despaired of achieving their independence by force of arms. We have gradually circumscribed the area of their territory. We have recovered more than two-thirds, nearly three-fourths of it from them. Their resources are becoming weakened and exhausted from day to day. In the language of Gen. Grant, they have gone to the cradle and the grave for the purpose of recruiting their armies. [Cheers.] They are wasting away, while ours are being filled up and strengthened; and as I said before, we can suppress this rebellion, and *we will suppress it*, [great cheering,] unless we are prevented from so doing by traitors in our own midst. [Cheers.] Another appeal which is made to the prejudices of the people and for the purpose of dividing them, is the constant reiterated assertion by demagogues, by those who are seeking to mislead them, that this war is carried on and prosecuted for the purpose of abolishing slavery. The men who make this assertion know that it is utterly and absolutely false. They know that for the first eighteen months of this war, it was carried on by Mr. Lincoln with the hope and expectation of suppressing this rebellion without hurting slavery. It was carried on under the auspices of Gen. McClellan himself. But Mr. Lincoln at length found out (and a great many found it out about as soon as he did,) that slavery was the strength and the vitality of this rebellion—that, for the purpose of putting down the rebellion, we must put down slavery. [Great applause.] And we are now prosecuting this war not for the purpose of putting down slavery, but we are putting down slavery for the purpose of prosecuting this war. [Cheers.] And there is one great satisfaction in connection with this thing, and that is, that the path of duty, and the path of safety, are entirely consistent with the paths of honor Mr. Lincoln found out, as we all know, that slavery was supporting this rebellion; it was performing all the labors of the rebel camp—driving their baggage-wagons, building their trenches, and performing all the labor of the camp and the march, as well as raising provisions for the support of the rebel army, and for the families at home, while their masters had gone to war. It became, therefore, not only a matter of importance, but of necessity, so far as it could be done, to withdraw from this rebellion that support which was furnishing it with labor and with sustenance. It was done on precisely the same principle upon which we destroy their crops in the field to prevent their gathering them—the same principle upon which we would destroy their steamboats and their railroads for the purpose of preventing the transmission of supplies. Slavery was destroyed upon this principle precisely—the principle upon which Sheridan has destroyed their granaries in the Valley of the Shenandoah. We have taken their crops and their horses and their mules, and everything that would contribute to carrying on this war. Slavery was broken down on the same principle and in the same way, and there was as much right to do the one thing as the other. Politicians would concede the right to take their horses and their mules, the right to destroy their railroads and their growing crops—to take and destroy every species of property except that of slave property, there being but one thing exempt in their eyes, and that is, the right to take their slaves. [Cheers.] Now, my friends, I am speaking longer than I intended. I have but a few words more to say. As I remarked before, we can suppress this rebellion, if we are true to ourselves and our principles. We must stand by the army. [Cheers.] The army is our only salvation. [Cheers.] We cannot compromise this thing; we cannot settle it by mere talk; we can only settle it by breaking down and destroying their military power. We must rely upon the army; and if we but stand by the army, it will stand by and preserve itself. [Cheers.] The army has always been true to us. It has done its duty upon all occasions; and we have now the most glorious, the most gallant army that the world has ever seen. [Great cheers.] Go to the survivors of this army, go to your hospitals, go to those gallant men who have lost a leg or an arm, or who have been maimed and shattered for life, and ask them how they vote,—these men who have suffered everything but death,—who have lived in the mud and the rain, without a tent, and often without a blanket, who have lived upon hard-tack, spoiled meat, and sometimes upon parched corn, and you will find that they go unanimously for the Government and against all propositions for an armistice. They are in favor of the absolute suppression of the rebellion by force of arms. [Cheers.] They are not the men, my friends, who have murmured; they are not the men who have complained against the Government. Who are the men who have complained, who have stirred up animosities against the Government? ["The Peace Democrats."] Yes; they are the men who have staid at home, who have lived upon the fat of the land, who have enjoyed the luxuries of city and country—these are the men who have done the murmuring and made the complaints. [Applause.] The men who have fought your battles, who have been maimed, who have lost their health, never to be recovered, who have endured all the hardships that men can endure and live—these are the men who have never murmured, and are not murmuring to-day, but are becoming more steadfast and devoted to the Government. Then, my friends, stand by this army, fill up its ranks, care for its sick and wounded. The Sanitary Commission has done great good. It has saved thousands of lives, and restored to health many who would otherwise have died. It has given comfort and consolation to the dying in the last hour. You have given your money freely in New-York to the Sanitary Commission. None of you are poorer for what you have done; it is the best investment you have ever made; and as you have done in the past, so do in the future. Give more freely as the war goes on. Our soldiers must be sustained, and the families they have left at home must be cared for. Nourish them and provide for them. Let no wife, no mother, no aged parent suffer in a land that is overflowing with abundance and wealth as ours is. [Great applause.] When you have given all that you have given, when you have given half of what you are worth, aye, all that you are worth, what, still, is your sacrifice compared with that of the man who leaves the comforts of home and goes to the field to fight for his country. They have no more at stake than we have. They enjoy the comforts and luxuries of home, the society of their families, as much as you enjoy yours; and they left all this for the sake of their country. It is our duty, therefore, to stand by and protect all those that they have left behind them. Let me exhort you to stand fast by your principles; stand fast by the army; stand fast by the Government; stand fast by the old flag; and, I believe, that God will stand fast by this nation. [Great and long-continued cheering.]

Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana, was then introduced, and made a short, witty address, which was well received. He was followed by Rev. Dr. King, of the Forty-third-street Methodist Church.

SPEECH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN.

The President then introduced the Vice-President of the United States, Hannibal Hamlin, who was received with great cheers. Cheers were also given for the President. Mr. Hamlin said that we were told peace had its victories not less renowned than those of war. They had been entertained by the Ex-Governor of Indiana, who came covered all over with the laurels of victory from the political campaign of Indiana [applause] that was only equaled by the victory of Phil Sheridan in the field. Those who were at home could do just as much for the cause of the Union as those in the front of battle. He was unwilling to admit that the ballot for our country at home was not worth as much as a bullet in the war. He was for peace. He was for that peace which came from war, a peace that would be lasting, and would secure to all ages future liberty to themselves and their posterity. It must not be a peace which surrendered up the vital principles upon which our Government was formed. [Applause.] A peace, also, which secured liberty to every one of every color. [Applause.] There were others who were in favor of peace. They met out at Chicago, not long since, and made a platform. They were desirous of a convention of the States. The Constitution provided two ways for calling that convention—one by Congress, another by the States. He then made allusion to the glorious results of the election in the various States, and trusted that the Empire State would roll in a majority of 50,000 on the 8th of November next. [Cheers.]

The President then announced that there would be other Union meetings in the same hall up to election day, which would be duly announced.

Transfer of Police Captains.

Capt. Mills, of the Second Police Precinct, has been transferred to the Eighth Precinct, and Capt. De Camp, of the Eighth, to the Second. Capt. Mills' command in the Second has been characterized by the utmost energy and fidelity; he has worked many valuable reforms, and leaves the precinct in a most orderly, safe and creditable condition. He leaves the Second with the good wishes of those resident and those doing business in it. Capt. De Camp has had in the Eighth one of the worst, if not *the* worst, precincts in the city, the resort, in portions of it, of outlaws, thieves and vagabonds of high and low degree. He has had much to contend with and hard duty to perform, but has succeeded in bringing about a very different state of affairs than such as existed when he took command. He will transfer his ability and faithfulness to the Second, where both will soon be as gratifyingly recognized as they were in the Eighth.

The Abduction Case.

The hearing in the case of Senorita Eckhard, arrested in Washington, and brought hither, on a charge of abducting George W. Seagrist, a boy gymnast, came up, yesterday, before Justice Dowling. The evidence showed that some four years ago Senorita Eckhard took the boy from the Almshouse at Suffolk County, Mass. After keeping him a while she married, whereupon she returned the boy to his old quarters. Subsequently the Senorita informed Nicholas Seagrist, of the Seagrist Brothers, gymnasts, of the boy, represented him as smart and active, as likely to make, when instructed, a valuable addition to the troupe. Seagrist took him, securing indenture papers, some two years ago. The child was abducted Oct. 6. The Senorita gave as her reason that the child had been abused. Justice Dowling remanded the Senorita and the lad to the City Prison until Monday, when a further examination will be had and a decision given. The lad appears much attached to the Senorita, and looks forward with manifest dread to a separation from her.

Silver Bar for the United States Sanitary Commission.—At Ball & Black's can be seen a silver bar, lately given to the United States Sanitary Commission, by the employes of Messrs. Gould & Curry, Virginia City, N. T. The subscription reads: United States Sanitary Commission, from the employes of Gould & Curry, Virginia, N. T., July 4, 1864. No. bar, 1,643; ounces, 2,295; gold, $1,380 55; silver, $2,851 53; total value, $4,232 08.

Citizens' Association.—The nominating convention of the Citizens' Association re-assembled at Clinton Hall on Friday evening, and completed their nominations as follows: For City Judge, Orlando L. Stewart; County Clerk, Wm. C. Conner; District Attorney, James T. Brady; Supervisor, Wm. L. Wemmel; Coroners, Horatio Shepard, James W. Ranney, John O'Donnell, Fred. Roeseler. This convention had previously nominated John W. Farmer for Sheriff.

Personal.—Mr. Benjamin Fitch, whose generosity in behalf of the soldiers seems to be inexhaustible, has lately started on a voyage to Europe for the benefit of his health. Before leaving, he presented to the "Home" founded by him at Darien, Conn., a further sum of $5,000 for the establishment of a school for destitute children of soldiers.

Vote at Bellevue Hospital.—A vote taken yesterday, Oct. 22, 1864, at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, by the students, among whom were representatives from nearly every Free State, resulted as follows: For Abraham Lincoln 76; for George B. McClellan 42; for Jeff. Davis 1.

St. Luke's Home.—The anniversary sermon of the Home will be delivered to-day by the Rev. Dr. Cressey, of Annunciation Church, one of the most eloquent of the Episcopal clergy. The appeal to be made will be in behalf of a noble charity.

Evening Exchange.

35,000	Am. Gold........	213	100	Mich. S. R........	65½
45,000	do............	213¾	300	do...........	65¾
10,000	do.........b3	213⅝	100	do.......bnw	65¾
25,000	do...........	213½	200	do...........	66
100	Hudson Riv. R..s10	120¾	100	Rock Island R.....	91¾
300	do...........	120¾	200	do...........	90⅞
400	Reading R......s3	121½	100	do...........	90¾
200	do.........s3	121⅞	100	do.........b3	90¾
300	do...........	122	100	do...........	90¾
100	Erie R...........	96½	100	do...........	90½
600	do.........s3	96¾	300	do.........b5	90¾
200	do...........	96¾	300	Northwest'n R.....	39⅞
100	do.........b3	96½	100	N. W. Pref........	74½
800	do...........	96¾	100	do...........	74¼
300	do...........	96⅝	200	do.........b3	74⅝
200	do.........s3	96¾	200	do.........s3	74¾
300	do.........b5	96¾	100	Fort Wayne....s5	96
100	do.........b10	96½	300	Alt. & T. H Pref...	71
1100	do...........	96⅜	10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	34⅞
200	Ill. Cen. R......s3	117½	600	Mar. Min. Co......	36
100	do...........	117¾	100	do.........s10	33

PETROLEUM

OIL STOCKS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

paying from 1 to 10 per cent. per month, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NOBLE & DELEMATER,
AMERICAN, NOBLE WELL,
KNICKERBOCKER, WESTMORELAND,
CHERRY RUN, OSBORN FARM,
MAPLE SHADE, MILLER FARM,
NEW-YORK & PENN. WALNUT ISLAND,
N. Y. & ALLEGHANY, RYND FARM,
CLIFTON, ALLEGHANY,
BERGEN, BLOOD FARM,
ALLEGHANY RIVER, CONSOLIDATED,
CENTRAL, SUCCESS,
HAMMOND, OCEANIC,
SENECA RESERVATION, PITTS. & OIL CREEK
McKINLEY, VENANGO,
ENTERPRISE, GERMANIA,
UNITED STATES, WATSON,
GREAT WESTERN, MECCA,
OHIO RIVER, BUCHANAN FARM,
COLUMBIA, HIGH GATE,
VIRGINIA & OHIO.

DIVIDENDS ADVANCED on Stocks Purchased, and

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED for several New Companies now forming, at ONE-HALF the par Value, at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE OFFICE OF RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

ASTOR BURNING SPRING PETROLEUM LAND ASSOCIATION,

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL..........$2,000,000

100,000 Shares, at $20 Each.

Subscription price for the remaining 20,000 shares for full-paid stock, free from all assessments, $8 per share—being less than one-half of its par value; 10,000 shares are reserved to pay expenses of the Association. The property secured for the company consists of about 7,000 acres, all in fee. There is between sixty and seventy miles of this property on rivers, runs and creeks, of the best boring territory. It is located mostly on the celebrated Rathbone Burning Spring Tract, on the Little Kanawha River, Wirt and Calhoun Counties, Virginia, about twenty-four miles from Parkersburgh, and seven miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A charter has been granted for a branch road, and laid out directly through the lands of this Association, which it is expected will be completed in a very short time, which will give a direct communication to all the Eastern cities, as well as the Ohio River, by the railroad.

Numerous applications have already been made for leasing lots on this tract, and it is confidently believed by reliable persons that have returned, after making a thorough examination of the property, who are ready to give all information that may be wanted in regard to the same, that it can be made to yield an income to the association in ninety days after its organization of from five to ten per cent. per month on the investments from the cash bonuses, for leases of lots and royalty alone, without the expenditure of one dollar by the company. Lead ore, coal and timber of the finest quality, in immense quantities, are also on these lands. The attention of capitalists to this enterprise is solicited, as a first-class investment at price offered. The organization of the company is deferred until the stock subscription is completed. No money to be paid until the Shareholders' Committee are satisfied with the property, when a meeting of subscribers will be called for the purpose of electing their own officers. Books of subscription, giving full particulars, are now open at the office of RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of Gentlemen's FURNISHING GOODS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each..........$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each..........2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each..........3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each..........3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each..........5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair..........5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long, $2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts..........3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills..........4 00
White Shirts, New York Mills..........4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk..........$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk..........1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk..........1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4..........2 75 each
800 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool..........1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck Ties,..........from 25c. to 1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars..........$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs..........0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars..........0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs..........0 75 pair

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A NEW ERA

IN THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, LARYNGITIS AND CATARRH.

DR. STUDDLEY has certainly made a discovery in his TOPICAL ATOMIC METHOD of treating this formidable class of diseases, which is meeting with a degree of success unprecedented, and which is destined to bring them from the sphere of their proverbially doomed fatality to one of curability.

A treatise upon his system, containing testimonials of cures from the most respectable patients, and from the New-York press, to be had upon application.

Consulting rooms, No. 3 Clinton-place, 8th-st., New-York. Hours, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY, wishes to correspond with some young lady with a view to matrimony. Card de visite exchanged. All communications kept sacredly confidential. Address "CONFIDENTIAL," Box No. 159 Times Office.